

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 500.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. FIVE PENCE
Stampd..... Sixpence.

TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

THE MEDICAL INVALID

AND

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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By order,

P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

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Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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On the 30th November last the total number of Policies issued was 21,633.

The amount of Capital was £1,621,550 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for Claims arising from death, and Bonuses accrued thereon, £599,646 14s. 4d.

The Gross Annual Income arising from Premiums on 13,362 existing Policies is Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862..... £247,093 1 1 50,112 0 0

Add Interest on Invested Capital..... £107,581 1 1 69,850 7 1

Total net annual income..... £267,431 8 2

The present number of Members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was..... £1,000,090 10 6

Assets in Class IX..... 1,945,129 0 5

Surplus or Profit..... £345,094 3 11
The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was... £32,074 11 5
" 5 " 1847 " " 86,122 8 3
" 5 " 1852 " " 232,061 18 4
" 5 " 1857 " " 345,094 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st October are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 94 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

September, 1859.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

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THE CONSOLS INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION,

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(Established pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Enables parties to invest large or small sums of money, and to effect Life Insurances in connexion with Government Securities.

Investments bear Five per cent. per Annum Interest. Insurers enjoy the security of Consols. They can cease their Insurances at will, and receive the full current values in exchange for their Policies.

This is the only system of Provident Finance for effecting Life Insurances and employing and improving money in connexion with Consols.

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Capital, £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000).

Deposit 5s. per share.

Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1824-67-68. Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the Shareholders.

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SOLICITORS—Grane, Son, and Fesenmeyer, 23, Bedford Row, W.C.

SECRETARY—Sitwell Harris.

OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH, Gray's Inn Road, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE leading feature of this Company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it, by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications, as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the Company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the Managing Committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents, already arranged for, are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 300 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration. The advantages thus enumerated justify the Directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That the large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their designs, is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cart, Stephenson, and others scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coolness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the Shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this Company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and must satisfy all investors.

Applications for Shares, and full Prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Office, as above.

INCORPORATED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual income, £58,388.

Accumulated Fund £151,807 12s.

The profits declared have amounted to £63,418, yielding a Bonus of 27 1/2 per cent. on the premiums, returnable in Cash to the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is £79,142 3s. 9d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be declared up to December, 1863.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000L.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this bank at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Maryborough, Ararat, and Ballarat.

DRAFTS on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. By order of the Court.

G. M. BELL, Secretary.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE Treaty of Zurich, which has this week been signed, is a worthy successor to the Peace of Villafranca; like that measure, it appears unsatisfactory to all parties concerned; and so far from being a guarantee to the peace of Europe, appears likely only to increase doubt and suspicion as to the motives and policy of the high contracting parties. The friends of Italian freedom may in vain examine its clauses to find anything there which may appear confirmatory of Louis Napoleon's magnificent promises at the commencement of the late war. All that is vouchsafed to the deceived patriots is a recognition of the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel over the people of Lombardy, in return for which concession the resources of the new State are to be burdened with an enormous debt, though the fortresses, for the construction of which the larger part of that debt was raised, remain in the hands of Austria, to overawe the infant kingdom, and to form the head-quarters whence at any time a hostile force may be once more poured into the fertile plains of Lombardy. The people of Central Italy, and their aspirations for a reasonable and constitutional form of government, are entirely ignored, unless they are to be considered in the light of the chattels or appanages of the personal property of the Hapsburg princes. The rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, are, we are told, reserved, notwithstanding the voluntary abdication of those petty tyrants. The two contracting parties are to join their efforts for a reform in the administration of the States of the Church, which, with their inhabitants, it is proposed to retain under the rule of the wretched old priest, who is termed, in seeming irony, the Vicar of Christ. The treaty takes no note of the present state of Italy, with its well established constitutional Governments administering law and order; the prosperity and happiness of the Italian nation have not been deemed subjects worthy of any consideration—all that one high contracting Power has striven for has been to obtain as large concessions as possible to forward his own ambitious views, while the object of the rival despot has been to give up no more than he was compelled.

We have yet to learn what reception the news of the Zurich treaty will meet with in the Italian States, but the accounts of the last week speak of general hopefulness and enthusiasm throughout Victor Emmanuel's newly-annexed provinces. Throughout the whole of these States we learn that the insecurity and lawlessness which prevailed previous to the disappearance of the Grand-Dukes and the Austrian troops have given place to tranquillity and order, which appear to be universal. At Parma, Farini is determined that justice shall be done upon the miscreants who have brought shame upon the patriotic cause by their brutality; and it is gratifying to learn that the assassins belong to a small group of red republicans, and meet with no sympathy from the body of the citizens, which, indeed, their previous bad character would prevent. On his visit to Genoa, King Victor Emmanuel has been received with the most loyal enthusiasm, and has spoken in terms less ambi-

guous and more hopeful than he employed on former occasions. He "doubts not that with resolution, union, and perseverance, the wishes of Italy may be fulfilled." He would, we cannot doubt, rather decide the vexed question in the field, but he hopes that good may even result from diplomacy. Garibaldi, meanwhile, with his now compact and disciplined force, watches the frontier of the Romagna in the momentary expectation of a collision with the mercenaries of the Pope—a consummation devoutly wished by the gallant young volunteers that follow the renowned free lance. The successor of St. Peter is pottering over schemes of retribution and fiery chastisement of his wayward children; and has daily interviews at his convenient retreat at Castel Gandolfo with the Ambassador of France. The King of Naples is placing his army upon the war footing and moving his forces also to the frontier, whether as a mere precautionary measure, or in order to take an active part in favour of the Holy Father, time perhaps will show.

In connexion with the frequent visits of the Duc de Grammont to Pio Nono, it is worthy of remark that the French ruler has refused to receive the deputation from Bologna this week, while those from Tuscany and Parma have been courteously treated and dismissed rejoicing. To the Tuscans indeed we learn that he reiterated the declaration of non-interference which has so often been made; but as yet the unfortunate Romagnese have nothing more than the prospect of such reform as their loving Sovereign may vouchsafe to them under the combined protection of Austrian and French bayonets. Events at the present time, however, march rapidly, and should Garibaldi be so successful again as he has been before, Victor Emmanuel may, perhaps, resolve to take such decided steps as may occasion one at least of the Zurich clauses to be wiped out of the new treaty.

The overland mail brings us news which is chiefly of the unsatisfactory kind. Chronic disturbances occur in Central India, and in a recent *émute*, a valued officer has lost his life. From the frontiers of Nepal come ever and anon despatches telling of the plundering forays of the desperate followers of the Nana Sahib; it is also now evident that to the lukewarmness or treachery of our ally, Jungh Bahadur, must we trace the continued evasion of the arch traitor, whose successful defiance of our efforts is undoubtedly doing harm by weakening the prestige of British power. The American minister has reached Pekin and has been well received; the Russians too have long ago exchanged the ratifications of their treaty with China, and it can hardly be doubted that they have acquired great influence which will hardly be exerted for the benefit of other European States. It remains for England to strike at once such a blow in vengeance of the brave men's blood spilt at the Peiho, as shall produce fear and respect, which alone will restore us to the position we held before. It is to be hoped that a British force will proceed at once to action, and few Englishmen would be displeased if our ministers were to dispense with the 18,000 men which our faithful ally has promised after Christmas to spare us from his overgrown preparations for "peace" or war.

These enormous armaments of the French ruler,

we may remark, have roused our sluggish authorities; and our naval and military reports teem with the announcements of new ships, batteries, and arms. Old admirals, too, have rushed into print, and given advice to those in authority, which they will do well to take into their earnest consideration. Foremost in our national defences should be considered Englishmen themselves; and we rejoice to find that the old spirit of the country is reviving; the volunteers of Britain bid fair at no distant period to become as numerous and efficient with the rifle and sword bayonet as were their gallant ancestors with the bow and bill at Cressy and Agincourt. Companies of well-drilled and stalwart riflemen greeted their Sovereign in martial guise on her homeward journey; and some of these have already attained such proficiency as to enable veteran officers to declare them fit for service against any troops in Europe. The great metropolis alone has the disgrace of allowing this national movement to become within its precincts a mere vehicle of civic jobbery and corporation fuss, ending in no result, save that of extracting sovereigns out of honest men's pockets.

An interesting domestic topic is the progress of the great ship and the incidents therewith connected. Royalty, in the shape of the Prince Consort, has condescended to inspect her vast proportions; and the younger Buonaparte has boarded, admired, and "eaten a hearty breakfast" therein. It has not passed without comment that though the visit of Prince Napoleon was timed to be coincident with that proposed by Queen Victoria, singularly enough, they did not meet; indeed, her Majesty did not go to the ship at all, nor did her august spouse encounter the imperialist representative.

Conspicuous among the speech-makers of the week, have been the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the late head of the Admiralty, at the railway directors' dinner on board this said monstrous ship. Gladstone, as usual, was eloquent and Pakington was practical; the ornate periods of the first comprised a description of the charms of serving one's country in England, where, if you do your duty, both queen and nation applaud; a description of the commercial progress of England, whose mercantile greatness he attributed to wise legislation, and an admission that over-taxation prevailed, and must be lightened to the peasant and the artisan. The ex-First Lord waxed warm upon the injury done to the character of the House of Commons by recent disclosures of corruption. The vile system of bribery he indignantly denounced as demoralising to the people and disgraceful to the representative system of the country. He also spoke of the great use the Leviathan would have been to himself and his colleagues during the mutiny in India.

Again the builders' grievance must be spoken of as ranking, and still unsettled. This week, however, hopeful signs really appear—two of the largest firms have recommended operations, withdrawing the offensive paper. On the other hand, the men (except the paid agitators) are said to be willing to withdraw the "nine hours" stipulation.

The St. George's-in-the-East scandal has resulted in the trial of one John Petersen, yesterday, at the Middlesex session. The judge, however, in the exercise of a wise discretion, stopped the case, and the prisoner was discharged.

Home News.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

THERE seems a prospect of the dispute coming to a close, since we hear that some builders employing a large number of hands have abandoned the "document," the result of which is that their shops have been re-opened. Mr. Jay is one of these. Mr. Myers, of York-road Lambeth, the other day invited the masons recently in his employ to return to work without the "declaration," but they refused to accept the offer, until one of a similar character was tendered to the carpenters, joiners, plasterers, painters, and the various other branches of the building trades now locked out. Very many artizans are strongly opposed to the nine hours' movement, which is by no means a popular one (though the Conference have not yet given it up, as is erroneously supposed by some persons). Effective measures are being prosecuted, not only by the masons but by the bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and other branches of the building trades, for the purpose of raising ample funds in support of the lock-outs. It is expected that in the course of eight or ten days the Conference will receive from the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers another contribution of £1,000; and during the week several meetings in aid of the cause of the operatives have been held in large provincial towns. In fact, funds continue to flow in abundantly to the treasury of the executive sitting at the Paviers' Arms. Mr. Nixon, of York-road, Lambeth, has withdrawn the declaration from his establishment. A meeting of the working-men of Dartford and its vicinity, in aid of the lock-out, was to be held last evening, in the large room of the Bull and George, High-street, in that town; and an aggregate meeting of the building trades in London is to be held on Monday evening in St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, when members of the Conference "will report progress, and lay before the meeting matters of great importance." A number of carpenters and joiners who had resumed work at the shop of Messrs. Brown and Robinson, Worship-street, under the impression that the declaration had been withdrawn from that establishment, left in the course of Thursday in consequence of having received information that the declaration was not withdrawn.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

CONTRARY to the general expectation the Queen has not honoured the great ship by an inspection during her stay in Wales. The Prince Consort, however, went on board, and examined the vessel with great interest; he was received with marks of great respect by the crews of the various ships in the harbour, and by the spectators, who testified their loyalty to the sovereign by the vigorous welcome they gave to her husband.

The *Times* remarks that many of the principal requirements of the Board of Trade still remain to be done, and adds:—"Done they must and will be before the ship leaves; but we mention the fact that they still have to be effected as a reason for our belief that the great ship cannot and is not likely to start before the middle or end of next month, if she leaves this winter. No bilge and feed-pumps have been fitted to the main machinery, which is still dependent on its feed-water being supplied by the donkey-engines. This, as we have before pointed out, is a most objectionable arrangement, as, in case of the donkeys breaking down (and, in spite of every care, on both trial trips they have always done so), the engines have come to a dead stand. As this is a matter which can only affect the speed of the ship, and not in any degree interfere with its safety, the company, of course, have a right to their own way; but if they have any regard to the commercial success of the Great Eastern they would be wise to adopt every precaution against the possibility of a slow voyage.

The water-tight compartments exist only in name, for various apertures, such as doorways and ventilation holes have been cut in them; so that in case of an accident this element of safety would be totally wanting. As to the main conditions insisted on by the Board of Trade before the vessel can receive her passenger certificate, to do these as they ought to be done will require a delay which makes it absurd to expect that the Great Eastern can possibly leave England during this month. There is one precaution, however, which, though not required by the Board, is so imperatively necessary that unless it is adopted, not even sailors would venture now to start for America in the Great Eastern. We mean precaution against cold. Only those who know what a North American winter is, or who have been off the Banks of Newfoundland towards the end of November, can appreciate the severity of the cold

which prevails there. Yet throughout the whole of the Great Eastern there is not yet a single stove or hot-air pipe fitted to prevent either crew or passengers from almost freezing in such weather. It is true that these will all be put up before the vessel leaves, but this is only an additional element of delay, and one which makes it still more certain that the ship cannot leave at the time stated.

If the Great Eastern go to sea next spring, her run is likely to be one of great success, for by that time both ship and engines will be in full working order, which they most certainly are not now. If, on the contrary, her trial trip across the Atlantic is hurried forward, it is more than probable that the whole journey will prove a failure in speed. The engineers will fear, and most reasonably fear, to drive the engines overmuch, for a break-down within 10 miles of land, and a break-down in the middle of the Atlantic in a winter's gale are widely different things; and the vessel labouring only for a single day in a heavy sea will soon find out the weakest point in her engines. Apparently there has been some miscalculation as to the size of her boilers to generate the steam-power required, for, though the boilers have done their duty admirably it is believed that at full steaming the screw and paddle engines can find employment for more steam than the boilers are equal to supply.

As regards the trip to America in a commercial point of view—that is, to realise money by exhibiting the ship at Portland or New York—it is certain that for this year the time is past. To arrive in the United States in the middle of winter, when even with the Americans the season of travel is over, would be to make a failure of the whole affair. It has been suggested that on leaving Holyhead she should rather go round to Southampton and there be thoroughly fitted for sea in the best style of ocean-going steamers, taking in her supplies of rope, spare spars, and extra boats (none of which are yet on board), and, in fact, completing her with every requisite, and reducing to system her extensive internal administration.

In the meantime she still remains a show ship at Holyhead, visited daily by thousands and thousands. Almost every hour brings in heavily laden passenger trains. Holyhead is full to repletion, and woe betide the unlucky traveller who comes by the night train in the expectation of getting a bed. The daily number of visitors is greater now than ever it was at Portland, and all the chief seaports of the United Kingdom where the Great Eastern could stay, and very many also where she could not, are clamorous in their solicitations and invitations to get her round.

The *Times* of yesterday made the following announcement:—"The anticipations which we have expressed that the long delay necessary to really fit this ship for sea would prevent her departure for America either during this month or the next have thus far been realised. At a board meeting held at the ship at Holyhead on Wednesday afternoon, the date of departure for America was postponed, *sine die*, and orders were given that all money paid for passages to the States should be returned. At present no time can be fixed for the transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made towards fitting out the ship in thorough sea-going completeness—a work which, we need scarcely say, will involve considerable time. Though some disappointment may possibly be felt in England, and a good deal more in America, at this indefinite postponement, yet, on the whole, the directors have taken a prudent course both for the passengers and shareholders in this, as far as is in their power, placing the first real voyage beyond the chance of mishap or shortcoming of any kind. It is now almost certain that the vessel will not start for the States this year."

The directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Hotel, Holyhead, to the directors of the Great Ship Company and a large party of distinguished gentlemen, to celebrate the arrival of the Great Eastern steamship at that port. The Marquis of Chandos, as chairman of the railway company, presided, and said, "All connected with the London and North-Western Railway could not on such an occasion help reverting to what had befallen since the invitations to that dinner had been issued, or could fail to remark that they had, alas! no longer a Stephenson among them. It was that marvellous man's genius which had devised the means of passing the rugged straits of Menai, and of carrying galleries through those rocks and shores of Wales which had long defied, until the days of Telford, the engineering skill of this country. Those who had known Robert Stephenson had lost a dear friend, while England had lost one of her children who had raised the name of a humble family to a position not only of British, but of European reputation, but they had also to mourn the untimely end of another son of genius, whose fame was equally diffused throughout the Continent, and the comple-

tion of whose magnificent conception they had then met to celebrate. Did not every Englishman feel it as it were a part of the national honour that that noble ship should succeed, and was it not a source of grief in every household throughout the land when her first trip from the river was attended with an unfortunate mishap? Sometimes the schemes of our great engineers appeared to be in advance of their age; but it should be remembered that locomotives were now careering over the land at a speed which in the memory of many living men was regarded as fabulous. He could not but think that the step taken by the Great Eastern Company would have long been crowned with success, and would place England in the first rank among nations in ship-building as she was in every other art. The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, who was also present, made one of his most successful speeches. He said, in returning thanks:—"In my opinion, the position of a public man in England, although it may be in many respects one of care and difficulty—for we have a vast, perhaps too vast, an empire to administer—in yet in many other respects a position of singular felicity. For we serve a sovereign whom it is a delight to serve; and if in her we have a noble mistress, we have likewise a noble master in the British nation. I have ever felt, under whatever vicissitudes of public affairs, that we live in a country where no sincere and honest efforts of a minister to perform his public duty in the long run fail to meet with adequate and ample justice. I have to suggest that you should drink 'Prosperity to the Trading and Manufacturing Interests of this Country.' That prosperity has, as I have said, little to do with my personal existence, but it has a great deal to do with my official existence. And the comfort of that official existence—I have lived long enough to know very well—depends mainly upon the condition of these interests. I venture to tell you that the last quarter's revenue presents a return the most satisfactory that we have witnessed for several years past; and if you ask me why, I apprehend it was in a very great degree owing to the activity of trade, that activity of trade being in turn in a great measure founded on the very great moderation of the prices at which the people are procuring their provisions. We have lived in times of a diversified character—times in which much has occurred that may be of a doubtful complexion, but in which on that very account the mind rests with the greater comfort and satisfaction on all that betokens real progress in what concerns the interest of mankind. I do not believe that in the whole history of the world an instance can be found either of an age or a nation in which it has been graciously conceded to a Legislature to do so much for the benefit of the people committed to its charge as it has been given the British Parliament to do in the present era by the changes which it has circumpectly and wisely, but boldly and effectually, introduced into the whole of our commercial policy. Permit me to quote a few lines written a century and a half ago, in a spirit truly prophetic, by one of our distinguished national poets.—I allude to Pope. In an early work of his, termed 'Windsor Forest,' he penned words which might well be taken as indicating his prescience of the repeal and fundamental reconstruction of our navigation system. He says:—

'The time shall come when free as waves or wind,
Unbounded Thames shall flow for all mankind—
Whole nations enter on each swelling tide,
And seas but join the regions they divide;
Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold,
And the New World launch forth to seek the Old!'

(Cheers.) That which the poet thus predicted we have seen completely realised; and of that change in the commercial system of the country, so far as its laws were concerned, we have beheld this day in the harbour of Holyhead the most remarkable and conspicuous result. I venture, gentlemen, humbly but sincerely, to assure you that I have at least this qualification for asking you to drink to the prosperity of our trade and manufactures, that my own life and exertions are cordially devoted to that object; that, amid all the difficulties of politics, amid all the vicissitudes and disappointments of life, amid the uncertainty which attends all our speculations, I find a comfort and satisfaction in thinking that it is in our power, if we will sedulously set ourselves about it, by a judicious economy and an enlightened legislation to do something, at least, towards raising the condition of the masses of our fellow-countrymen, and providing that there shall be some lightening of the burdens which human life entails on the noble-minded artisans of the peasantry of England. (Cheers.) Mind, in my opinion, is a solid ground of satisfaction; for that I think it an honour and a delight to labour. And, confident in your sympathies, I ask you heartily to unite with me in good wishes and earnest anxiety for that extension of enterprise and that remuneration of capital in the trade and manufactures of this country, of which we know that a main part

of the fruit and profit will redound to the advantage of the labourers whom they employ." Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, who was present, replied to the toast of "The House of Commons," said:—"The character of the House of Commons is dear to every man in this country who values our institutions; and I do trust that I say no more than men of all parties will assent to, when I express my hope that the day is not distant when men of all parties will combine to adopt some measures, whatever may be necessary, and however stringent they may be, to put an end to that system of electoral bribery and corruption with which the columns of every newspaper are now teeming, and which, if I greatly mistake not, the British public will be reading for weeks and months to come. I am sure I am speaking the sentiments of all parties when I say that this vile system is demoralising to the people, that it is discreditable to our whole representative system, and that it makes an appeal to the people not a test of enlightened opinion upon any question of public policy, but a mere question of who may have the longest purse, or the most unscrupulous partisans. I trust that you will forgive me for having been unable to mention the House of Commons, or to speak on behalf of that body, without touching upon a subject which I think must have struck deep into the feelings of the people." On the prospects of the great ship itself he observed:—"I do deeply regret that poor Brunel has not lived to see what I hope and trust is the certain success of that undertaking; and, in a national point of view, is there not reason for us to hope and believe that the day may come—the day may not be distant—when we shall be thankful to have a Great Eastern in which to place our troops? I have heard it said, in answer to this opinion, 'No prudent Government would ever place so many eggs in one basket.' But, gentlemen, if I am not greatly mistaken, in the month of August and September, 1857, when the mutiny was raging in India—when there was too much reason in England to be apprehensive of the result—I believe that the Government of that day would have been too thankful if they had had such a basket to put as many eggs in as they could have got together."

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

We learn from Calcutta that the discharged troops were arriving at Calcutta, and shipped off as fast as supplies could be obtained. A battery of nine guns had been erected to command the river entrance of Rangoon.

From China we learn that Admiral Hope, after the two pieces of chain were extracted from his thigh, became very hearty, but the wound would not close. He then became very thin, and it was feared that a piece of the shirt was left in the wound. Captain Shadwell will go on a trip to Japan; and if his wound does not heal he will be invalided on his return. Captain Wodehouse, R.N., returns to England by this mail.

A large firm at Nantes have nearly completed an order given them by the Imperial Government last spring for a great number of gun platforms, intended for the batteries, which have risen as if by magic all along the northern and north-western coasts. These platforms are on a new principle, and are nearly similar to the turning-tables used on railways for shifting carriages from one line to another. By this means the guns in the new batteries can be shifted from side to side like pivot-guns on board ship.

The *Steam Shipping Chronicle*, announces that the contract for the construction of a second iron steam battery, or, as it is called by the Admiralty, steam frigate, has been taken by Mr. Napier, of Glasgow, whose tender was found to be the lowest of the four submitted. These frigates are to be cased with iron of the same thickness (4½ inches) as that used in the old floating batteries, but the vessels, when completed, will set more lightly on the water and will be far more elegant in appearance, and, in fact, will be hardly distinguishable from an ordinary frigate. They will have great beam, nearly equal to that of the Great Eastern. Their superior lightness over the old floating battery will be due to their being only partially covered with plates, which will be confined to the sides of the vessel above and for a short distance below the water line, and neither the head nor the stern of the vessel will be covered. The head will be fitted with a false bow or sheathing to conceal her real purpose, that of running down hostile vessels, but after her first encounter with an enemy, this false bow will be broken and will fall off. Each vessel will be fitted with engines of immense power in proportion to the tonnage.

It is the intention of the War Office to issue leather leggings for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Foot Guards and regiments of infantry of the line. The leather leggings are to be worn over the trousers, which should be pulled up

to the top of the boot, and neatly folded round the leg. The leggings are to be worn in muddy weather only. They are to be worn at guard mounting when it is considered necessary.

It is said that the Government has given orders for the collection of marine algae, to be used in the making of wads for the artillery, as it is not liable to burn, like tow.

On Monday the punishment of the lash was inflicted at Chatham on a private of the 88th Connaught Rangers, named Norton, for the serious offence of having struck a non-commissioned officer belonging to the 51st Regiment whilst in the execution of his duty. The prisoner has been some years in the service, and served with his regiment in the Crimea and in India, where he was wounded, for which he wears the medal with three clasps.

The following are to be the principal dimensions of the Glasgow, screw-frigate of 51 guns, now being laid down in the slip at Portsmouth whence the *Bacchante* was lately launched:—Length between perpendiculars, 250 ft.; ditto of keel for tonnage, 214 ft. 7 in.; breadth, extreme, 52 ft.; ditto for tonnage, 51 ft. 6 in.; ditto moulded, 50 ft. 8 in.; burthen in tons, 3,027 40-94. The length of the *Bacchante* and the *Shannon* is each 235 feet, or 15 feet less than the Glasgow. The *Marlborough*, 131, three-decker, bearing the flag of Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, is 245 ft. 6 in. in length, or 4 ft. 6 in. less than the Glasgow. The vessels being built in the adjoining sheds to the Glasgow are the *Prince of Wales*, 131, three-decker, and the *Duncan*, 101, on two decks. Both these vessels are of equal length, 252 ft., only 2 ft. longer than the Glasgow; while the furthest shed contains the *Victoria*, 131, three-decker, which vessel exceeds the Glasgow in length by 8 ft. This latter vessel, the greatest in length of any building in Portsmouth-yard, it is expected will be launched on Saturday, the 12th of November next. The following are the principal dimensions of this noble vessel:—Length between perpendiculars, 260 ft.; ditto, keel for tonnage, 220 ft. 10½ in.; breadth, extreme, 60 ft.; for tonnage, 59 ft. 2 in.; moulded, 58 ft. 4 in.; burthen in tons, 4,112 71-94; depth in hold, 26 ft. 10 in. Horse power of engines, 1,000, nominal.

A large number of able and ordinary seamen offered themselves on Monday at the naval rendezvous, Tower-hill, which was besieged with applicants, several of whom were accepted, and sent on board the receiving ship. There is still a very great dearth of stokers, who are much required for the steam gun-boat flotilla fitting for service in China.

The *Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée* has just received a commission from the French Government to construct twenty new gunboats; and a fresh order for five gunboats and two floating batteries has been given at Bordeaux.

The *Ocean* of Brest announces that the squadron lying in that port has received orders to prepare to put to sea at the first signal.

A series of experiments have been made at Brompton-barracks with the newly-invented gossamer seamless cartridges of Captain Norton, in order to ascertain their suitability for the new description of rifles now being served out by the Government to the various volunteer rifle corps. The chief superiority of these cartridges lies in the quickness with which they are ignited by the fire from the cap, and in the absence of the necessity for the bottom of the cartridge net to be bitten off. It was also found at the termination of the experiments that the barrels of the guns used did not present the least sign of fouling, and were much cleaner than after they had been used in firing other ammunition. The experiments were pronounced to be exceedingly satisfactory.

General Paribry, commanding the Cavalry Brigade of the Dublin Division, concluded a minute inspection of the Scots Greys on Thursday, at Newbridge. Five troops were assembled on a foot parade—in all about 280 strong (the remaining troops being in out quarters). The General remarked that it became his pleasant duty to compliment them on their very high state of discipline and efficiency.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The accounts which continue to be received from various parts of the kingdom as to the progress made in the formation and training of the volunteer artillery and rifle companies, are quite refreshing from the spirit and enthusiasm to which they testify. From the north, the report is particularly gratifying. The Edinburgh Regiment is the first of the new volunteer corps that has had the honour to turn out fully armed and equipped to wait upon the Queen. On occasion of her Majesty's departure from Edinburgh on Saturday morning the regiment lined a portion of Holyrood Park, and presented arms as the royal procession passed. On leaving the park they were marched up to the Castle Esplanade, where they were addressed by the Lord

Provost Melville, their colonel, who had that morning received the honour of knighthood. Sir John Melville said:—"Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in congratulating you this morning on the large numbers who have been enabled to attend her Majesty. I have it in command from the Queen to say that her Majesty observed the regiment, and was particularly pleased and struck with the soldier-like demeanour which they presented in the Queen's Park this morning. Major Davidson, the acting commanding officer, expressed his deep gratification at receiving such a gracious message from the Queen."

At Glasgow a similar compliment has been paid to the Lanarkshire Volunteers, who furnished the guard of honour at the opening of the Loch Katrine Waterworks. At Birkenhead four companies of the Cheshire Volunteers elicited the marked approbation of the Queen and her husband. The Bristol regiment is perfectly efficient, and as fine a body of men as any brigadier would wish to see under his command; while from every town in the kingdom we hear of some new steps being taken to promote efficiency in the local corps.

Singular in the absurdity of its arrangements and its mismanagement appears the much-buffed "London Rifle Brigade," which there can be little doubt is a mere vehicle for more City jobbing and turtle-feeding. The "council" have collected a large sum of money from the generous merchants and traders of the metropolis, but they have not a single recruit, nor is it likely they will have. The public indignation and ridicule has been at length fairly awakened, and it is possible that these persons may be called to give an account of their stewardship. Their last absurdity was the appointment of a regimental "architect."

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Two veteran officers, Sir MAURICE BERKELEY and Sir CHARLES NAPIER, have this week published their thoughts upon this head, more particularly as regards our ships and sailors. Admiral Berkeley writes to Sir Francis T. Baring, and his letter discusses the best method of manning the navy, and of securing the defence of the Channel. The problem is, "How to man the Royal Navy on a sudden emergency—how to obtain thousands of skilled artisans almost at an hour's warning." Impressment is, of course, out of the question, and the Coast Volunteers are not available, because they are not obliged to go more than a hundred leagues from the shore, and even if they did the coast would be left undefended.

Admiral Berkeley makes a very important suggestion with regard to the defence of the Channel, which would render the coast volunteers available, and largely increase their numbers. He urges on strong grounds that we ought to have a Channel force quite independent of the Channel or any other fleet. "This force," he says, "should be ever at hand; it should be marked and appropriated for Channel service, and Channel service only. No temptation should induce us to divert it from its intended purpose—namely to give security to our shores, and to relieve the country from those fits of occasional panic and negligent security which have already entailed upon us such enormous expenses." Even if the Channel fleet were defeated at sea such a force would still be sufficient to protect our shores from actual invasion. This Channel force should mainly consist of gunboats. They would be least exposed to attack, while their fire would be as destructive as that from the largest man-of-war. There would be no difficulty about manning them either. With a fleet of these boats the mouth of the Channel would prove the jaws of death to an invading squadron. "In the present day (says Admiral Berkeley) one projectile from the pigmy striking mast, yard, or bowsprit, of the pursuing giant, down it must come; indeed, it might be lodged in a more vital part, and the consequences be more serious than even the loss of a spar; and it must be remembered how large the target to be aimed at on the one hand, and how small the target on the other. Let us have a swarm of these Pigmies and Cockchaferers; they would be the force of all others to prevent invasion under all and every circumstance. Brand them for Channel service, and that alone. On another important subject, he writes:—"Cherbourg appears to be the great bugbear of the day; for England it is the best port in which the French fleet could rendezvous. In whatever port France (being our enemy) has a fleet, there we must have one in attendance; the further from our shores the worst for us. Cherbourg can easily—most easily—be watched from Spithead, or better still from Portland." Sir Charles Napier's letter to the Duke of Somerset indicates many points of detail on which, at little or no expense to the country, improvements might be made considerably to the satisfaction of the sailor. A little more judgment in dealing with the men on their first joining; a little more attention to their comforts and wants; a little better management in the matter of discipline;

and a little more indulgence while the ship is in port. He suggests that in order to form an effective reserve the bounty plan should be combined with the continuous service system; that the men who have served ten years, instead of receiving a pension at once, as at present, should enter the reserve with certain privileges, and after serving ten years be entitled to their pay, and a substantial pension for the remainder of their days. With respect to the contingency of sudden war, he says, keep a respectable Channel fleet of some 10 sail of the line. Man all these vessels thoroughly with able seamen, and reduce by one-half their complements of marines, so that the proportion of blue-jackets may be even in excess. On the outbreak of war turn half of each ship's crew over to another ship of the same rate, and fill up all with marines. This would instantly give us 20 sail of the line instead of 10, and so double our available force, independently of the reserve, without the loss of a minute. The marines could be drawn from the garrisons of our seaports, and their places taken by the militia, which, "protected by the fleet, would have ample time to be disciplined, and thus in one month the country would be armed to the teeth, and ready to fight any two nations that thought proper to attack us."

IRELAND.

Dr. M'HALE, Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, the burden of which is the reverence which the Irish Roman Catholics have for the Roman Pontiff. The Irish are ready to defend his spiritual authority over the entire world. They consider the Pope's temporal power essential to his spiritual authority, and Ireland will not be content to see the Holy Father placed in a subordinate position. Not only, continues Dr. M'HALE, will the rock of eternal power upon which the Pope reposes be unshaken, but his, the oldest dynasty in Europe, will remain intact, shielded by the Providence that created it.

The *Dublin News* announces that the entire of the Roman Catholic hierarchy were to meet on Wednesday, to consider the reply of the Government to the resolution submitted to it after the recent synod of the prelates. It is added that it would be one of the most important meetings, in its results, ever held by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

Much interest is excited in Ireland by the reply which Mr. Cardwell has written in answer to the demand of the Roman Catholic clergy respecting national education. The version of it which has found its way into some circles will not please the Roman Catholics, as it only points to the removal of certain officials whose conduct has not given satisfaction. The answer of Mr. Cardwell derives importance from this circumstance, that upon that reply the question seems to hinge as to whether the Palmerston Government will receive the support of the Irish members of Parliament.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that Gort church has become a source of attraction lately, in consequence of the constant attendance on every Sunday of Mr. Carden, who still follows Miss Arbuthnot wherever he can get a sight of her. The young lady resides with her brother-in-law, the Hon. Captain Gough, at Loughcooter Castle, near Gort, and Mr. Carden resides at Forest's Royal Hotel, Gort.

On the subject of the revivals in Ireland, a clergyman, writing to the *Daily News*, says:—A woman, worked up to a pitch of religious frenzy by attending the nightly meetings which are now the rage, and following literally the allegorical language of Scripture, deliberately plucked out her right eye, begging her husband to follow her example, and thus enter the kingdom of heaven. Far from doing so, he very properly placed her under the care of the infirmity doctor, who remonstrated with her on her folly, but to no effect, as she declared "there was nothing she would not do to win Christ," and two days afterwards was found (all dangerous weapons having been removed) biting off her right hand. She did not, as you may imagine, fully succeed in this, but inflicted such a wound on the tendons of the thumb, that lock-jaw supervened, and she died four days afterwards. The extravagances of the old Anabaptist and Fifth Monarchy men could not be outdone by this, and I have no hesitation in saying that that poor woman's death lies at the door of those foolish and infatuated persons who are now exciting our ignorant and impulsive peasantry in the name of religion. Another case is that of a poor girl who now lies in such a state of prostration that she faints if raised in her bed, and yet refuses to take any nourishment, saying she has been told that she is better to die now than she ever will be again, and therefore will not strive to live. I may mention the case of the Presbyterian minister of my own parish. He is a gentleman well advanced in years, of good education and mature intellect, who being unable to satisfy himself as to the desirability of encouraging these miserable delusions among his people, has had the moral courage from

the very beginning to denounce them. His house (as the Presbyterians term their place of worship) has been the scene of some very disgraceful exhibitions under the sanction of his elders, who, perhaps I should inform your English readers, have entire management of the affairs of their church; and on his refusing to countenance them with his presence, they have actually dismissed him from his charge, and he is now, in his old age, ejected from the congregation with whom he has passed the best years of his life. I think this gentleman deserves the highest praise for his noble and independent conduct, which so few of his brethren have had courage to imitate. Several of them have said to me, "We do not wholly approve of these revivals, but we are in the hands of our people, and must do as they desire us." The Presbyterian minister's income, I need hardly say, is derived from the "stipend" paid him by the members of his congregation, and depends on their pleasure.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

On Monday the case of the robbery from Mr. W. Griffiths of upwards of £400 in notes and cheques, came before the recorder at Manchester. The examination lasted the whole day. Some of the notes were for a large amount, and were "discounted" by two men, M'Guinness and Walsley. Walsley was discharged, but M'Guinness, Sparks, and a woman named M'Kinsey were found guilty, and were sentenced, the former to seven years, and the latter two to four years each of penal servitude.

Mr. Serjeant Payne has concluded an inquiry, at the Guildhall, into the cause of the fire at the Paraffin Light Company's premises in Bucklersbury. Evidence having been taken at some length as to the origin and progress of the fire, and the nature of paraffin oil, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the fire was accidental, and the jury are of opinion there was great neglect and a thorough absence of the necessary precautions. The jury are further of opinion that paraffin oil, when stored in such large quantities, is of a character dangerous to the immediate neighbourhood." Mr. T. Atkinson said the suggestion of the jury would be attended to. In future the company would only keep small quantities upon the premises for immediate use or supply.

The news from Jersey recall an event of 1855, namely, that act of arbitrary power, so hostile to the spirit of English institutions, by which Victor Hugo and other French proscribed were expelled from that island. It appears that recently one of the expelled returned to the island, and was arrested by a Centenier and sent by the Judge of the Correctional Police-court before the Royal Court. M. Collin, the individual to whom we allude, was charged with having returned to the island without permission. A spirited speech was made for the defendant by Mr. Advocate Godfrey. The Attorney-General defended the indictment, but the Court decided that M. Collin should be discharged, on the ground that the Centenier had no legal order of arrest. There was loud applause on the delivery of this verdict, and the Attorney-General demanded an appeal, but the Court refused to entertain it.

John Silvester, a cigar maker of Commercial-road, was committed for trial by Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police-court, on the charge of stabbing with intent to murder a police constable, who was about to take him into custody for assaulting a woman with a poker.

At the Thames Police-court a man named Warklett was charged with having wilfully set fire to his master's premises, in Limehouse-causeway. The singular feature of the case was the prisoner's confession of the act, from which he appears to have been influenced by no malicious motive, but simply by a desire, as he thought, to relieve his master from difficulty, that individual having become liable for two sums of money which the prisoner thought he was unable to pay. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Hughes, the bankrupt solicitor, has again been examined at the Guildhall Police court. The case investigated on this occasion related to the sale of certain property, heavily mortgaged at the time of the transaction, but which was represented to the purchaser to be quite unencumbered. A remand for a week was again granted, when the solicitor for the prosecution says he will bring forward another charge of a different description.

There has been another disgraceful trade outrage in Sheffield. A man, who for some time past has been in fear of his life, was working at a glazing-wheel when some sparks falling on gunpowder placed there, produced a terrible explosion. The malignant intentions of the miscreants who plotted the man's life have, however, been frustrated. Is it a legitimate fruit of these trade combinations to turn working men into dastardly assassins?

About a fortnight ago a young man named George Kilby, a screw wrench maker, residing with his

father, and working in an adjoining shop, in a back street off Brick-kiln-street, Wolverhampton, was found dead on the floor of his shop under very extraordinary circumstances, his hands being in his pockets and his head pushed under his work bench, and lying with the face in a box, the edge of which, pressing upon the mouth of the windpipe, and causing suffocation, had, in the opinion of the medical men who examined the body, been the occasion of death. There was also the mark of a blow on the left temple of deceased. On Monday morning last the coroner's jury assembled for the fourth time. Many witnesses bore testimony to the excessive cruelty with which the deceased, who was a quiet, well-conducted, and very pious young man, had been treated by his father. The woman who laid out the deceased's body, and found several marks upon it not observed by the surgeons, stated that the mother of the deceased had come to her and begged her not to hang her husband. A man named Baker, who works in the next shop to that of the deceased, spoke to hearing sounds as of quarrelling in the shop shortly before the body was found, and other sounds; and an old man named Wootton, to having seen the elder Kilby run out of the shop shortly before the body was found: the father denying altogether that he had been in the shop at all during that day. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the father.

Among the police news of the week we may notice a church-rate case upon which the Lord Mayor had to come to a decision at the Mansion House. The peculiarity of the case is this, that the Lord Mayor, although a Dissenter, is, according to his own view, in such a position that he cannot listen to a "conscientious objection." The defendant remarked that there was a power within a man above the whole power of the State. To which the Lord Mayor responded—"I have nothing to do with that."

At the Middlesex Sessions, Charles Robinson was convicted of breaking into a dwelling-house, and stealing property therein. He was caught with the property upon him, and was dressed in a manner that gave him the appearance of a clergyman. The prisoner was proved to be a returned convict, and was well known to the police. The learned judge said there was but one course to take in such a case, which was to sentence the prisoner to eight years' penal servitude.—Two bills having been presented to the grand jury against John Peterson for creating disturbances among the religious congregation of St. George's-in-the-East, they found one of them a true bill and ignored the other.

In a charge of using threatening language, preferred against two men, named William Port and William Ward, before Mr. Paynter at Westminster Police-court, the magistrate committed the prisoners for trial. This is another case arising out of the builders' strike, and illustrates the kind of arguments employed by a portion of the society men to induce the uninitiated to enrol themselves in their free and independent body.

The inquiry into the accident which happened to the Express Jersey steamer has resulted in a verdict of censure upon the captain.

An accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred on Tuesday to the three o'clock express from Holyhead, and delayed its arrival in town more than an hour and a half. By some inadvertence on the part of the engine driver, the train overran the Conway station, and dashed into a train of empty carriages which were being shunted across the line. The shock was rather severe, and two or three of the empty carriages were broken and thrown off the line. Some one or two of the passengers in the express were cut and bruised, and others a good deal shaken, though none, we believe, so much as to prevent their continuing their route when the line was cleared of the broken carriages, after a delay of nearly an hour. Just as the express was resuming its journey it was found that one of the carriages was so much injured in its axles that they were getting red hot, which necessitated another stoppage till the carriage was removed and replaced by another.

Some frauds have lately been attempted, with regard to which the public may as well be put upon their guard, although the details are rather petty. Some unprincipled persons, having obtained a cheque-book from the London Joint Stock Bank by simulating a customer's signature to an order, have succeeded in victimising some of the advertising agents in the following manner: Let us suppose that John Smith, an auctioneer, is in the habit of advertising in a London paper. The advertisement is cut out, and purporting to bear John Smith's order for its insertion in some other journal, is carried to an advertising agent, who is paid on the spot by means of a cheque on the London Joint Stock Bank. The object of the ingenious swindler is to secure the amount of the change. On presentation of the cheque at the bank, the answer is returned that the signature is not known.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—On Friday her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, made a tour of the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, and at the upper end of the Loch her Majesty formally opened the new works, by which the waters of that beautiful lake are made available for the supply of the city of Glasgow. The day, unfortunately, was not favourable. The Queen started the next morning for Wales, arriving at Holyhead at seven in the evening. Sunday was passed at Penrhyn Castle, and on Monday, the sovereign left for Windsor without inspecting the Great Eastern, as was expected. The royal family have received no visitors since their return to Windsor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His royal highness has left Buckingham Palace for Oxford, where he will complete his studies. A witty contemporary remarks:—"Of course the Prince of Wales will not join in any town and gown rows while at Oxford, will have no occasion to 'sport his oak,' and will never be pursued by the Proctor and his bulldogs. We shall never hear of his Royal Highness slanging burgeses at Ilfley Lock, driving forbidden tandems while *à statu pupillari*, missing chapel, or incurring 'impositions.' And it is certain that his Royal Highness Albert Edward will never be 'plucked' for his 'little go.' But we express a fervent hope that the pompous old college Dons of Oxford won't toady the Prince of Wales beyond reason and beyond endurance. The judgment of these good learned men may be warped by the comparative isolation in which they live, and by the gross beatitude of port wine, red mullet, oyster patties, and venison collops, in which the portion of their lives not devoted to the disinterment of Greek roots is passed; but they should remember that Queen Victoria's eldest son is, after all, but mortal man—or rather a frank, generous, unsophisticated youth, whose beard is not yet grown. In the very first paragraph of the intelligence announcing the arrival of the Prince in Oxford, we read that 'the movements of his royal highness had been kept a secret by the University authorities.' In the name of common sense, why? What motive could there exist for secrecy? Is matriculation at Oxford one of the Eleusinian mysteries? and is the Prince of Wales the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, that only the Master of Porpus and the Dean of St. Vitus are to contemplate his inscrutable face? The more people of every class see of their young Prince—the more he mixes and familiarises himself with them—the richer will be the harvest in loyalty and love that will await him on the day—may it be far distant!—when he is called upon to ascend the throne of the mightiest empire in the world."

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.—On Tuesday the great Plon-Plon paid a visit to the Great Eastern, and spent about three hours on board. The Prince arrived from France in the steamer Dauphin, commanded by M. Roca, and was accompanied by a large suite. The prince examined the ship minutely, and expressed himself delighted with all he saw. The gun on deck seemed to be a great attraction. Scarcely a Frenchman beside his Imperial Highness passed them without stopping, taking out the tompion, and peering down the muzzle. The band employed on the Great Eastern came on board at nine o'clock, and on learning that the Prince had arrived, played "Partant pour la Syrie," and then, by way of contrast, they favoured him with "Britons never shall be slaves." He paid a visit to a gunboat and a despatch boat lying in the harbour; then inspected the breakwater, and in the afternoon left Holyhead in the Dauphin for Liverpool. On arriving there he proceeded by rail to Manchester, for the purpose of purchasing horses.

DEATH IN THE PEERAGE.—General the Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B., and G.C.H., expired on Sunday evening at Apethorpe House, the family seat in Northamptonshire, after a short illness, is his 76th year. The deceased lord passed through a very active military and diplomatic life. His connexion with the Russian war was the culminating point of his political career. The musical world sustains the chief loss in the death of Lord Westmoreland.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The deaths in the metropolis last week were only 902, a fact which shows that the health of London is in a satisfactory state, being about 200 deaths below the estimated number. The only unfavourable features exhibited are the still high mortality from scarlatina and the tendency to increase of small-pox. The births during the week numbered 1,627. The return for the City is also favourable.

THE LOSS OF THE ALMA.—The official report of Mr. Traill, the magistrate, and Capt. Walker, nautical assessor, respecting the loss of the Alma steamer in the Red Sea, has been issued by the Board of Trade, together with their decision upon the matter. Mr. Traill considered the loss of the ship as proceeding from the default of the chief officer (Mr. Davies) in not paying due attention to the bearings of the

Great and Little Harnish, and in consequence not hauling the ship up soon enough and far enough to avoid the danger, which had he consulted the chart must have appeared to him directly in his course. The certificate of Captain Henry was returned to him. The report concluded by recommending a light to be placed on one or two points indicated. The Board of Trade decided upon suspending Mr. Davies' certificate of competency for twelve months.

CITY MATTERS.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, when Mr. James Abbiss, the newly elected Alderman for Bridge Ward was formally presented to the Court, and took the usual oath and his seat. He was then warmly congratulated by his brother aldermen. Alderman Rose moved, "That it be referred to a committee to take into consideration the laws relating to the sworn brokers of the City, and to report thereon." Alderman Sidney said, Alderman Rose had given no reason why his motion should be adopted, and as the Government would doubtless in their bill deal with the subject, he (Alderman Sidney) would move the previous question as an amendment. Some discussion ensued on the point; after which the amendment was negatived, and the motion agreed to. In the Common Council on Thursday, some discussion took place on the important question of the coal dues. Mr. Alderman Cubitt moved that the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee should report to the Court on the subject, and should also have power to confer with the Government. The Alderman very strongly advocated the maintenance of the tax in a modified form, that is its retention so far as the general public are concerned, but its removal from manufacturers upon whose interest in competition it might act prejudicially. An amendment was adopted limiting the power of the Committee exclusively to inquiry.

The City Commissioners of Sewers met on Tuesday at Guildhall. A precept having been recently received from the Board of Works requiring payment on the 30th April next, from the commissioners, of £7,800, due from the City, a rate was now ordered to be made for that purpose. The medical officer presented his weekly report on the sanitary state of the City, after which the court rose.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—At the general meeting which brought the Conference to a close, Lord Brougham made reference to the important inquiry that had taken place on the question of direct taxation. The conclusion come to was, that taxation should be direct as far as it is possible—that is to say, as far as it is safe to do so without endangering the provision needed for the purposes of the State. With regard to the Conference itself, we may mention that it now numbers a total membership of 1,366. No fewer than 175 papers had been read during last week's sittings. Next year the Conference will assemble in Glasgow. On Saturday evening Lord Brougham, and Lord Shaftesbury went over to Halifax and attended a *soiree* of the Mechanics' Institution. Although a whole week was dedicated to the business of the Congress, and the various sections applied themselves most studiously to their duties, several papers sent in remained unread.

THE STEPNEY CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Bishop of London has caused formal notice to be served upon the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, of his Lordship's intention to issue a commission under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, for inquiring into the grounds of the scandal existing against him in reference to the above inquest. The commission will be addressed to Dr. Twiss, the Bishop's Vicar-General; the Ven. Archdeacon Hale; the Rev. Canon Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras; the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Westminster; and the Rev. W. G. Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

WAKEFIELD AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

Oct. 15, 1859.

SIR,—As your "Wakefield subscriber," I must again take the liberty of correcting a mistake that you make to-day in referring to W. H. Leatham, Esq., late member for this borough. You say Mr. Leatham is "a Manchester man, a mill-owner, a cotton lord, and brother-in-law to Mr. Bright." Here are four assertions, but only one is correct. Mr. Leatham is none of the first three, being a country gentleman entirely unconnected with trade or commerce.

When you again refer to the peccadilloes of the Liberals in this borough, be kind enough to remember that we have a Tory faction—hitherto dominant for some years—and that in the evidence given before the commissioners on Friday last, Mr. Denison, banker of Leeds, stated that Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth was security for the sum of £5,000, to

be advanced to his cousin—which sum was all advanced (except £250) between the middle of April and 5th of May last. Mr. Charlesworth's cousin being very active during the election, it has to be proved what become of this £4,750.

Yours respectfully,
T. W. GISSING.

THE PROGRESS OF INTERFERENCE.

We are taught by a contemporary that there can be no end to measures for improving people by constraint after they are commenced. Some years ago the Legislature was induced by very strong reasons to provide for the inspection of passenger vessels, and secure for emigrants and others all the comfort and good treatment on board ship they had a right to expect. The law was generally approved of. Subsequently the Legislature, prompted also by strong reasons, made provisions for securing as far as it could, the competency of all the officers entrusted not only with the command of passenger ships, but of all other merchant ships. This regulation, too, was much applauded. What may have been the exact amount of success obtained we are not in a condition to say—for we are not precisely acquainted with the number of accidents which happened before the Legislature took the matter in hand and since; nor with the various causes, wholly extraneous to its exertions, which may have tended to increase or lessen disasters at sea; but they are now so frequent and alarming, and so many result from negligence or carelessness, that the *Times*, urging similar reasons to those which operated formerly on the Legislature, suggested on Monday that "every vessel before it left an English port should be certified as fit to put to sea." This would be a very large extension of the supervision now exercised by the Board of Trade over the mercantile marine. It implies inspectors at every port and surveys for every voyage. It implies great additional and vexatious interference with our shipping, already exposed to competition both with railways and foreign shipping, and would be a great impediment to its prosperity.

Similar reasoning, however, and similar facts to those which justified the first enactments referred to also justify the proposition of our contemporary. They justify, too, a great deal more interference with all the business of life, for there is no part of it which may not be so carelessly or negligently conducted, and which is not so conducted as frequently to end in a waste of property and life. No one, therefore, can foretell to what extent of interference measures intended to constrain men to adopt improvements may go. Bearing in mind, therefore, modern experience, which teaches us that such interference is generally injurious, rather than ancient prejudice which instructs us to expect from it everything useful and good, we conclude that legislation intended to improve society requires, before it be adopted, a great deal more earnest attention than it usually receives.—*Daily News*.

GENERAL HARNEY FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"General Harney is severely condemned by the most intelligent and educated of our countrymen on the spot for this action, on the ground that, no matter how clear and indisputable may be our title to the island, as long as it is a subject of controversy or correspondence between the two Governments, or their commissioners, it is disputed territory, and neither party has a right to sole and exclusive occupancy or jurisdiction over it. Our companies here are weak in men and weaker in officers, there being but one officer to each company. Waggon-road expeditions, boundary survey, and arrests have consumed their force. Had a collision taken place before August 10, the 'enemy' could have 'wiped us out.' We are indebted to the forbearance and magnanimity of the English naval officer for the continued peace between the two countries. General Harney, who is here called 'Goliath,' for two reasons—first, that he is a very large man; and second, that he is all matter and no mind—ought, I think, to be court-martialed and dismissed the service for his conduct in this case. In Europe he could not have retained his commission a minute after the flagrant and outrageous act was known to the Government. The man is not half so fit to be a general as to be a hostler of a livery stable. It is said the General's real object is political popularity, with the insane idea of using the same at the Charleston Convention à la Taylor and Pierce."

Mr. Prendergast, the Accountant-General of Madras, has been dismissed in consequence of his dealing in Tanjore bonds; and Mr. R. P. Harrison, the Accountant-General to the Government of Bengal, will succeed him. The changes consequent on the transfer will give promotion to several of the unconvicted officers of the Calcutta Treasury, and allow of the reduction of the accountant's salary to 2,500 rupees a month.

Foreign News.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria as signed by the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments.

The treaty commences with the usual preamble:—

"Desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:—

"That peace is concluded, &c.

"France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed, &c.

"Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

"The Emperor of the French declares that the transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

"Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction—namely, the option of the *employes* of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and *vice versa*; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicile from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

"The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government which will be established to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated to the widows and children of those pensioned.

"Then follows the settlement of the debt, which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles Piedmont is to pay to Austria 40,000,000*fr.* (*Conventions-Munze*), and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo-Venetien. Altogether the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 25,000,000*fr.*

"Then follows Article 18, which runs thus:—

"Desiring that the tranquillity of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognised by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform in the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by His Holiness.

"Article 19. The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

"Article 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will insure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal army.

"Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

"Article 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

"Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days.

"Other articles stipulate—

"That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

"Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

"Article 16 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government."

NAPOLÉON AND THE ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

On Sunday the Emperor received the deputations from Parma and Tuscany at St. Cloud. The interview was short, but in the highest degree satisfactory to the Deputies of Parma. The Tuscans remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The deputies say that the Emperor remains faithful to himself and persevering as protector of the Italian cause; and they have the assurance that the principle upon which the whole question hangs, namely, that of non-intervention by arms, will receive no injury from any quarter whatsoever. At two o'clock General Dabormida (Sardinian Minister) was received by the Emperor, and the consultation lasted for a long time. On Wednesday, however, Napoleon refused to grant an audience to the deputation from Bologna.

PARIS GOSSIP.—Letters from Paris state that reports of some changes in the Ministry are still afloat, and that Count Walewski and the Duke of Padua are mentioned as being likely to retire; likewise that the China expedition has been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to despatch a force of 18,000 men, but no definite decision was arrived at. These troops will not leave before the end of the year. Dr. Kern, the representative of Switzerland, has arrived in Paris. General Dabormida, the Sardinian Minister, has held another conference with Count Walewski. General Fleury has arrived at Compiegne to accomplish the arrangements for the receptions to take place there at the beginning of November. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda are expected at the Chateau of Prince Joseph de Chimay, at Chimay, at the end of the present month or the beginning of November. Grand hunting matches will take place in the forest on the occasion. Extensive preparations are being made at the chateau, where the Prince de Chimay is expected very shortly.

ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL's reception at Genoa on the 16th instant was most enthusiastic according to the *Opinione*. On his Majesty's arrival at Genoa a deputation of the Society of Ladies, who had attended the wounded, presented the King with a splendid bouquet, accompanying the gift with the following compliment:—"Sire,—Deign to accept these flowers which the city of Genoa offers you; a small tribute to one who reigns over 25 millions of hearts." The municipality of Genoa, and deputations from the municipalities of Brescia and Bergamo were in attendance at the station. During the King's progress to the palace, flowers were showered upon him from the windows all along the Via Balbi, one of the longest streets of the city.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF ITALY.—The *Gazette de Savoie* says:—"We are assured that the lists of officers prepared at the Ministry of War are for an effective strength of 100,000 men, exclusive of the rifle corps and the military marine. In addition to that force, the kingdom will have about 600,000 national guards, completely equipped, a sixth part of which, in case of need, may be mobilised, as was recently done by the battalions of Genoa and Turin. The military contingent of Central Italy is not included in the above, and its active army is about 30,000 men."

THE ASSASSINS AT PARMA.

Justice continues to be energetically carried out; some new arrests have taken place. The municipality has determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of Colonel Anviti was placed. The supposed guilty are some of the worst characters in the city; in addition to which they form part of an organised society of Red Republicans.

REVOLT IN SICILY.

A NAPLES letter of the 15th, in the *Presse*, says it is quite certain that there has been an insurrectionary movement in the neighbourhood of Palermo. After a combat between the *paesani* and the military, an order was given that all private individuals possessing arms should immediately give them up to the authorities. The correspondent gives this fact on the evidence of travellers who saw the decree posted in the streets of Palermo. As to the character of the conflict, and the probable consequences of it, reports are various and contradictory. The Liberals give out that the insurrection, the headquarters of which are said to be at Carini (17 kilometers to the left of Palermo), is a well planned and formidable one. The insurgents, they say, have got possession of a cannon taken out of a gunboat, and are likely to hold out against the royal troops for a long time. On the other hand, the *codari*—(literally, people who wear pigtails—an opprobrious expression used to designate ultra-Conserv-

vatives)—affirm that the *emeute* was a trifling one, that it is now entirely put down, and that 150 rebels were killed.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN HUNGARY.

A VIENNA letter contains the following:—"A short time since, the petitions and addresses of the Hungarian Protestants would either have been pigeon-holed or entirely shelved, but during the last few weeks the Government has had occasion to remark that the Hungarians intend to make themselves heard. I know not what impression was produced on Baron Hübner's mind by his visit to Hungary, but it could hardly have been an agreeable one, as he was plainly told that the Austrian Government would soon lose another kingdom if it continued to govern it as it had been doing for the last few years. One person, who spoke with even greater freedom than his fellows, declared that nothing but a representative form of government would satisfy the Hungarians. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain accurate intelligence from the eastern provinces of Austria, but during the last few days facts of importance have come to my knowledge. Some little time ago preparations were made for a general rising in Hungary, and there is reason to believe that there would have been a repetition of the scenes of 1848 if peace had not been concluded at Villafranca. "The very boys in the streets," said my informant, "knew there was something unusual going on, but the secret was so well kept that Government has never been able to get on the traces of the conspirators." About a fortnight ago a daughter of the late Count Louis Batthyany was married, in Hungary, to one of her cousins, and among the persons invited to the nuptial festival was a young diplomatist who is attached to the Russian Legation in this city. The rising Nesselrode expressed his political opinions with much greater freedom than is customary with diplomatists, and some of the most forcible expressions were made known to this Government.

THE POPE'S DILEMMA.—The Duke of Gramont, French Ambassador, continues to hold conferences at Castel Gandolfo. It is said that the Pope, acting in concert with the Emperor of the French, will address a Manifesto to the inhabitants of the States of the Church.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—The Spanish Government expects very shortly to receive an answer from Morocco to the demand for guarantees for the future preservation of peace; the war preparations continue nevertheless. Advices have been received from Morocco. The Emperor, having put to flight his adversaries, made a triumphal entry into Mequinez. The Emperor has granted freedom of trade to the inhabitants.

CHINA.

By the overland mail we have advices from Hong Kong of August 24, and from Shanghai of August 16. Mr. Ward, the American minister, has been courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and has entered Peking, where he was to exchange the ratified treaties. An officer who accompanied him a portion of the way says that "the Chinese authorities were very polite and condescending," and asserted that their Government was prepared and anxious to receive all the ministers in a peaceful and courteous manner.

Courts-martial have been held on Commander Wodehouse and the officers and crew of her Majesty's despatch boat *Cormorant*; on Lieutenant W. H. Jones, and the officers and crew of the *Lee*, and on Lieut. A. E. Douglas, with the officers and crew of the *Plover*, which three vessels were entirely lost in the engagement at Taku. All of them were acquitted. Captain Shadwell has been relieved in his duties as senior naval officer at Shanghai. Admiral Hope's despatches, containing an account of the Taku affair, were allowed to remain at Shanghai under the charge of this officer till after the mail left, though they afterwards overtook it at Singapore in a private steamer.

Gen. Mouravieff, Governor of Siberia, had arrived at the Peiho, and special messengers had been despatched to the Russian minister at Peking; his presence excites some surprise. The Russians appear to have a perfect understanding with the Chinese authorities. It is rumoured that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. General Mouravieff was about to be followed by no less than four Russian gun-boats. It was not known what was the object of assembling so large a force at the mouth of the Peiho, as he appeared to be on good terms with the Chinese authorities.

Order had been re-established at Shanghai, and confidence among the respectable portion of the

English community. The French minister had deemed it expedient to release all the coolies on board the Gertrude, and the Taoutse had proceeded on board that vessel to carry out such determination. A curious circumstance was, that there was not a single Shanghai man on board, and hence the question naturally arises, whence the kidnapping.

The latest telegram says that the authorities at Peking are said to be ready to receive our minister in a friendly manner. Meanwhile, the Indian Government had been applied to for 15,000 troops. Her Majesty's 67th and 99th are under orders for China.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

We find the following in the *China Telegraph*:—"The accounts from the Pehlo, and relating to the defeated attack on the forts, are decidedly anti-Russian. A correspondent gives us the following reasons for arriving at these conclusions:—1. It is a well-known and acknowledged fact that the Russians have supplied the Chinese with some hundreds of guns. 2. Within the past year they have assisted in erecting the fortifications at Taku, on European principles, with shot-proof screens to the embrasures. 3. Not only were the guns worked in a manner the Chinese are incapable of, but mechanical means were brought into play, under the superintendence of foreign artillerymen, in order to bring forward guns to replace those 'dismounted by our fire. 4. Men with light hair and complexion, in grey uniforms, were seen on the forts. 5. Officers of good reputation, whose word cannot be doubted, declare that, when close to the forts, they heard orders given in the Russian language, and so clearly, that they could distinguish their purport. 6. Our men were wounded by rifle bullets. 7. There is now, and has been for some time, a whole squadron of Russian vessels cruising about the Gulf of Pecheli." He then continues:—"Numerous other incidents have been observed, trifling in themselves, but tending to corroborate the above testimony. We must also consider the perseveringly encroaching policy of Russia in this quarter; the great influence the Russians have in China, and the fact that they, and they alone (of Western nations), have a footing at Peking, which they wish to keep exclusively to themselves." The re-appearance of the Russians on the scene has been the occasion for the *Overland Trade Report* to make the following remarks:—"From the advice received from the United States expedition, it is clear that the Russians and the Chinese are on excellent terms. The means of obtaining information are otherwise so limited, and the subtlety of the Muscovites so great, that only wild conjecture can be hazarded as to their intentions. That Russia has large and growing interests in the North of Asia, that she has played a double game with the English in this China affair, that she has intrigued to prevent a reconciliation between the English and the Chinese, and that nothing can be more detrimental to her aggressive designs than the residence of a British minister at Peking, are tenets upon which there can scarcely be a difference of opinion. The foothold which the Russians have attained is probably the greatest obstacle the British have to overcome. The destruction of the Taku forts and the occupation of Tientsin, are the ultimate steps which the allies can now think of resorting to. Considering the blind obstinacy and determined resistance of the Emperor, it may be well doubted if these steps will be efficacious in procuring an immediate adjustment or a satisfactory solution of existing difficulties. If not, it is difficult to predict where matters may end."

JAPAN.

Nothing, we learn, has been done in the way of business at Japan; in fact, owing to the currency question, trade is totally stopped, and will remain so until the question is settled, which may be years. It is worthy of note that the flourishing trade that was carried on for a time with Japan, was all done under Admiral Sterling's treaty, and that, now that Lord Elgin has come into operation, trade is at an end. Another account says that no improvement could be advised in business transactions. The Japanese still held out about the currency, but the Consul-General appeared more inclined to yield the point than before. At Kanagawa there had been no business done, and at Nagasaki the trade was restricted to a few barter transactions. Nothing had transpired with regard to the selection of the localities for the residences of foreigners. By the latest accounts from Jeddo, Mr. Alcock had made no progress in respect to the currency question, and trade consequently was in abeyance.

The subscription for the memorial of the late Alexander von Humboldt has now reached the sum of 70,000 thalers, and there is no doubt entertained of a much larger sum being still forthcoming.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

THE MALTESE AND THE GOVERNOR.—A letter from the island says:—"The Governor has been very active since his appointment as Commander-in-chief, visiting all the barracks and canteens, examining the liquor and other articles sold, together with the prices charged to the soldiers, and inquiring into every department. It is reported that he will recommend the withdrawal of the Sappers and Miners, so as to give more employment to the Maltese. It is further stated that he wishes to give to the Maltese the auberges of the knights, now used as officers' quarters. These did not formerly belong to the Maltese, but to the order of Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, who would not permit Maltese to be in the order. By this means, and by the increase of the rents of government houses, and other sources, he hopes, it is said, to increase the revenue £40,000 per annum. In the meantime he is steadily improving the town by repaving the streets, adding greatly to the number of lamps, removing obstructions, and so on. He is at present engaged in planting the square in front of St. John's Church with trees. He has apparently a very strong leaning to the Maltese. It is to be hoped that he will not be disappointed in his estimate of them, but there are those who, after a very long acquaintance with them, are not so confident, and who consider that it would be a much wiser and safer policy to give more encouragement to the English, whose patriotism and love for England cannot be doubted. Sir Gaspard Le Marchant may be misled by his faith in the Maltese, but no one doubts his sincerity and uprightness of purpose, and his wish to do the best for the prosperity of the place."

FRENCH JOURNALISTS UPON ENGLISH SOCIETY.—The *Univers*, says a Paris letter, presents its readers with a letter from London, in which the awful condition of that heretical land, Great Britain, is described with all that accuracy and strict regard for truth that characterises M. Vuillot and his fellow scribes. The inquest at Stepney was reported at full length in all the papers, but they make a general application of them, and exclaim, "See what is the result of parliamentary government!" The *Univers*, in a letter purporting to have been written in London, roundly asserts, that owing to the frightful amount of distress prevailing among the lower classes, infanticide has become one of the "institutions" of the country. Our clerical contemporary asserts (on the faith, it says, of Mr. Wakley) that hundreds of children declared as still-born, but in reality murdered, fill the churchyards of the capital, and adds that the estimate is far below the mark. M. Vuillot's print also enlightens his readers as to the mode of infant burial, which "is universally practised." The child once disposed of is sent to the workhouse, and the workhouse, to save expense, places the body of the child together with a full-grown corpse, in the same coffin. These absurd calumnies, however artfully interwoven with a substance of truth, would be unworthy of notice, but for the profound ignorance touching England which still pervades every class of French society. The statements of the *Univers* are copied into a great many papers, and the monstrous facts they allege will be universally believed. In his "History of Civilisation" Mr. Buckle points out with great felicity the removal of international prejudices by the greater facilities for intercommunication afforded by railways. This is no doubt true of England with regard to France, but by no means correct of France with regard to England. As an instance, I may mention that this very day at least half-a-dozen Frenchmen have asked me if the facts mentioned by the *Univers* were correct; note that these were clever, sagacious, and intelligent.

CRICKET IN THE STATES.—The All England Club commenced their cricket match with Twenty-two of the United States at Hoboken on the 3rd. The Eleven won the toss for innings, but sent in the Twenty-two first. They gave way to the Eleven in two hours, having scored but 38. At 5 o'clock the stumps were drawn, 82 runs having been made by the All England Eleven, and two wickets only having gone down—viz., Haward, 32; Carpenter, 26; Wisden, 3; Parr, 5; byes, wides, and no balls, 16. On the 4th the game recommenced, Parr and Hayward, of the English Eleven, being at the wickets, to the bowling of Messrs. Gibbs and Hollis, of the St. George's and New York Clubs. The score was 156. The United States then began their second innings, scoring 35. Play was stopped at 5 o'clock, when the 22 of the United States were 83 behind their opponents, with only seven wickets to go down. The American players were delighted and astonished with the skill of the English players.

POLITICAL HABERDASHERY.—The *Corriere di Napoli*, under the "notizie interne," contains a notice as follows:—"A ministeriale from the Ministry of Police informs the Director of Finance that in the French bazaar of Carlo Rossa, in the Toledo, buttons for shirts are sold with the likenesses of

Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel; and the Director is begged to be vigilant lest objects with such seditious and criminal signs should be introduced into the kingdom." In the Custom-house fifty-four cravats belonging to a merchant called Achard have been sequestered, under suspicion of representing three colours.

A PLUTONIAN OUTRAGE.—We tremble (says the *New York Tribune*) we glow with indignation, we feel naval yearnings for revenge, when we learn that upon the 8th day of May, 1859, on the coast of Africa, an officer of H.B.M. steamer Pluto actually "d-d the American flag" which was at that very moment proudly fluttering and flapping at the peak of the bark Hazard, Captain Goodrich, of Boston. Insulted goose! Desecrated gridiron! Blasphemed bunting! Flouted stripes and d-d stars! This is pronounced "the latest British outrage—let Mr. Buchanan make proper arrangements for resenting it!"

"When Freedom from her mountain height, &c."

We cannot go on with the quotation in view of this unexampled "outrage." The report says that the Pluto fired into the Hazard; but what was that to damning the American flag? The gannery of the Pluto does not appear to have been remarkably scientific, for the Hazard kept upon the even tenor of her way, and arrived at Boston safe and sound. But what would smashing the bulwarks or dislocating the topmast have been to this "deep damnation" of the American flag? A Plutonian act indeed!

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

AFTER breakfast, on Monday morning, the Queen planted in the grounds of Penrhyn-park, very near to the Castle, two young trees—an English oak and a Wellingtonia gigantea. Lady Louisa Pennant, and several of the distinguished guests were present at this ceremony, and, no doubt, the "Queen's trees" will long remain as a memento of the royal visit. Her Majesty left £150 for distribution amongst the servants at the Castle.

A letter from Stanizopol, inserted in the *Invalide Russe*, describes the arrival of Schamyl in that town. He is a man of lofty stature, thin, and broad shouldered, with hollow eyes and a dyed beard. His walk is slow and dignified. His face bears the trace of many wounds, and its paleness and melancholy expression indicate profound grief and compressed regret. His son, Cazi-Mahomet, resembles him only in his height. His face is pockmarked, and his grey eyes betray rather cunning than talent.

A distressing incident has marked the arrival of General Changarnier in Burgundy. Shortly after his return to Autun he signified to a man servant whom he had in his service for some time, that he must seek another place. The man made no reply, went through his duties regularly during the day, and then withdrew, seemingly to rest as usual. The next day he was found dead in his room, having hanged himself from a nail in the wall.

Captain Johnston, now commanding the famous black ball clipper ship Marco Polo, has been presented with a gold chronometer by the Emigration Commissioners, as a recognition of his heroic services while captain of the emigrant ship Eastern City, burnt at sea, near the Cape of Good Hope, in August, 1858.

A requisition, numerously signed, has been forwarded to the Mayor of Newcastle, which states, "We have agreed to close our places of business and offices on Friday next, the 21st instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, and to keep them shut for the remainder of the day, out of respect to the memory of our illustrious townsman, the late Robert Stephenson, whose remains are on that day to be interred in Westminster Abbey; and we request that you will invite the inhabitants of Newcastle generally to honour the memory of the deceased by a similar suspension of business."

The Lord Chancellor will give a *dejeuner* at Stratheden House, Knightsbridge, on the 2nd prox., being the first day of Michaelmas term, when the noble and learned lord will receive the judges and Queen's counsel.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* states that on Saturday morning Lord Brougham took a walk before breakfast to the grave of Robin Hood, or, to write the name more correctly, Robin Eude, in the Kirkless Park, the seat of Mr. Wickham, M.P. for Bradford, whose guest he has been during the week.

The *Giornale di Roma* states that the Pope, the day after his arrival at Castel-Gandolfo, visited the church of the Immaculate Virgin, belonging to the Jesuits, and that all the members of "the fraternity" were admitted to the honour of kissing his foot."

Mr. John Mitchell, now dates his letters from Paris, whence he writes to defend himself from the charge of having violated his parole when a convict. He says he will not lie under that charge. He wants it probed to the bottom. The accusation of the English Government that he did so, is, in his estimation, an outrage which he cannot tolerate.

Madame Dubois-Davenne has been entrusted with the execution of Béranger's bust in marble, for the sessional room (*Salle de séance*) of the Academy.

The death of the Hon. John William Fortescue occurred at Caniacha, Madeira, on the 25th ult., at the age of forty years. The deceased was son of the second Earl Fortescue, and was born in 1819. He represented Barnstaple from 1847 until 1852, when he unsuccessfully contested Youghal, being only defeated by the small majority of two.

The will of the late Mr. I. K. Brunel, C.E., has been administered to by the executors; the personal estate being sworn under 90,000*l*.

The writ for the election of a member for the county of Ayr, arrived on Tuesday, and the sheriff has fixed Wednesday the 26th inst. for the nomination and Friday the 28th as the polling day. Both candidates have now concluded their canvass, and both from the terms of new addresses issued to the constituency are confident of success. Time only will reveal who is to be the "coming man," although numerous bets are being taken that the young Conservative will be at the top of the poll on the 28th.

The Bishop of London has conferred on the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., curate of St. Stephen's, Rochester-row, Westminster, the honourable dignity of Sub-Dean, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Wesley, D.D. Mr. Garden is of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, and M.A. 1836, and gained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1832.

CASTE AT A DISCOUNT.—There are eight or ten thousand labourers, we learn from a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, employed on the Bhore Ghat. Those who do the blasting business (natives) are thus noticed:—"Day and night they work continually, without one atom of ventilation to cool them, or a greater movement in the air than enables them to breathe. They take from ten to twelve hours at a spell, punching a heavy steel bar against rock which they can scarcely penetrate at a greater rate than an inch an hour. These men found it impossible to sustain themselves on vegetable food, and left of liberty by their caste, they eat and drink, as they work, very much like English navvies. From ten to twelve oxen are killed daily for their use at Khandalla, where beef formerly was a thing unknown, and they can wash down a comfortable beef-steak with a glass of grog without the danger of drunkenness. They are the only class of people who stick to their work all the year round, and have scarcely visited their villages since the tunneling began."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Erin-go-Bragh or Irish Life Pictures.* By W. H. Maxwell. In 2 vols. Richard Bentley.
- Shakespeare Papers; Pictures Grave and Gay.* By Wm. Magin. Richard Bentley.
- The Bye Lanes and Downs of England.* By Sylvanus R. Bentley.
- The Queen of Hearts.* By Wilkie Collins. In 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
- The New and the Old, or California and India in Romantic Aspects.* By J. W. Palmer, M.D. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
- Twice Round the Clock.* By George Augustus Sala. Houlston and Wright.
- Jonathan Oldacre.* By J. Crawford Wilson. Ward and Lock.
- Murder will out. A story of real life.* Routledge, Warne, and Co.
- The Gitana. A Ballad of Spain, &c.* By Ariell Thorn. W. Kent and Co.
- The Habits of Good Society; a Handbook of Etiquette.* J. Hogg and Sons.
- Psalms and Hymns.* By the Rev. Edward H. Bickersteth, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead. Dean and Son.
- The Volunteer's Hand-book.* Dean and Son.
- The Principles and Practice of Harmonious Colouring of Photographs.* W. Kent and Co.
- Illustrations to show how to work with the Microscope.* By Lionel Beale, M.B., F.R.S. John Churchill.
- Inspiration; How it is related to revelation and the reason.* Trübner and Co.

SERIALS.

- The Edinburgh Review.*—No. 234. Longman, Green, and Co.
- Longfellow's Prose Works.* Part I. Dean and Son.
- The Historical Magazine.* No. IX. Trübner and Co.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

BEFORE we have done with the European mutiny, got up by Lord Canning's monstrous refusal to recognise the legal position and rights of the soldiers, we have another specimen of his lordships aptitude at earning a fortune of £25,000 a-year by doing dis-service to the state. His last proceeding is to set the whole country in flames by bungling with an Income Tax or Trade License, which if judiciously arranged, would have done much to restore the shattered credit of Indian finance. A scheme so important should have been thoroughly considered in all its bearings and details, before it should have been permitted to see daylight, and every just provision should have been made to secure for it a fair aspect, as well as a probability of fair working. Instead of this, on the 13th August, Mr. Harrington, who represents the official views of Government House, laid before the Legislative Council a crude scheme for taxing trades and professions, and exonerating the highly-paid Governor-General, the members of the Council—whose £10,000 a-year would bear a little clipping without detriment,—and all other officials. Landholders and fundholders were also to be exempted. Professional men and traders were to be divided into eleven divisions and charged from 2 rupees per annum up to 2,000 rupees. The calculation of the proceeds of this plan showed that it could only provide for a portion of the deficiency, and no explanation was given how the balance was to be raised.

The scheme met with general condemnation, and on the 25th of August Mr. Harrington came down with what he called an amended bill, in which those occupying the first of his eleven divisions were to pay 5,000 rupees, instead of 2,000 rupees as first proposed, and the civil servants were to pay 3 per cent. on their incomes. In reply to questions and opposition, Mr. Harrington declared that the Government could give no information as to the amount of its probable requirements, that it had no financial scheme, and could not say by what other measures this Income Tax Bill would be followed. He further explained that the Government dare not adopt a general income tax, nor a house tax, nor a further tax on land, nor any tax on the proceeds of government securities. After much discussion the Council passed the second reading of the bill, with clauses to include staff military salaries above 100 rs. a month, and then adjourned for two months.

When the mail left, the Sheriff of Calcutta had, in compliance with a requisition signed by men of all parties, called a public meeting to consider "the project of taxation now before the Legislative Council for taxing trades and professions, and in connexion therewith, the conduct, constitution, and order of proceeding of the said Council." We learn also from the newspapers, that a general determination existed to resist the measure, not from unwillingness to submit to a just income tax, but from a dislike to the partial operation of the Government scheme, and the want of any suitable machinery for carrying it out. The malcontents complain of the exemption of the zemindars and fundholders, as they assert that Lord Cornwallis's Permanent Settlement was never intended to exempt the former from every other mode of taxation, except the annual rent or tax upon their lands, and they see no reason why the latter should be allowed to escape their just share of the public burdens.

Indian taxation is, no doubt, a matter of great difficulty, and will put to the test any hitherto undiscovered faculty of statesmanship that Mr. James Wilson may possess; but it is not creditable that a number of gentlemen with £10,000 a-year each, and presided over by a nobleman hired at nearly three times the amount, should be found totally unequal to the business for which they are so highly paid. In Calcutta Lord Canning is asserted to be the chief cause of this disgrace, and mercantile letters urge upon their correspondents in London, to exert every effort to procure his recall, before his incompetence brings about some new disaster of conspicuous magnitude. Europeans and natives know perfectly well that his lordship

was not saddled upon them from any idea of his fitness for his work; but in the hope of momentary times, and in order that he might make a fortune of which he was known to be in need; and his reign has been characterised by a series of blunders that would have long since led to the recall of any one not belonging to the privileged caste.

The paper on Indian trade, recently read by Mr. Mackenzie before the British Association in Aberdeen, and which has just been published, contains ample matter to convince everybody that, with decent government, India would soon get rid of her financial difficulties, and enter upon a career of prosperity that would enable her to meet all the demands of a just and necessary expenditure. From a valuable series of tables appended to this paper, we see that between 1833 and 1858 the exports from British India increased 120 per cent., while the imports of merchandise (excluding treasure) increased 225 per cent. After pointing out the exports of merchandise from British India in 1858, amounting to £27,453,692, of which £9,106,635 was opium, none of which was entered for British consumption, Mr. Mackenzie remarks, "It is remarkable that a drug, which we only use in minute quantities, should represent more than a third of the whole value of Indian exports, and be equal in value to nine-tenths of all the manufactures and produce we receive from her." In another place he mentions coffee, tea, dyes, other than indigo, and oils, grains, oil seeds and fibres, all of which India could produce to an indefinite extent, and which we could consume in any quantities, but as yet only obtain in small proportions. On the authority of Major Drury he tells us that 674 plants of a valuable description are grown in India, but although many are capable of entering largely into commercial transactions the greater part are unknown to European trade. Mr. Mackenzie strongly urges attention to develop these sources of wealth, and points out as one great obstacle in Bengal—the uncertainty of land tenures. To cure this evil, and pay off a great part of the Indian Debt, he recommends permitting and encouraging the Zemindars to redeem the land tax on their estates, which he apprehends most of them would do, by selling portions sufficient to provide the requisite funds. As the matter now stands no one can have a good title to zemindary lands unless he holds the entire estate, became the first non-payment of a quarter's land tax by the zemindar, or his agent, exposes the whole estate to sale, which extinguishes all titles the zemindar may have granted.

The want of banking facilities in India is also a great hindrance to trade. It appears from Mr. Mackenzie's paper, that the only three banks of importance, and in which the Government holds shares, have an aggregate capital of less than two millions; and the result of this small supply of banking power is that "nearly all payments have to be made in the bulky form of silver; and it is estimated the Government now employ 30,000 troops in their treasure escorts, at a cost of some three per cent. on their revenue, while in proportion to their transactions, private parties have to pay for a similar costly process."

Every nerve ought to be strained to develop this Indian trade as fast as possible; and, in addition to judicious taxation and legislation on the spot, the Home Government should adopt systematic measures to acquaint the mercantile and manufacturing world with the numberless neglected but important articles which India yields.

INDIAN FINANCE

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL has recorded, in a small pamphlet of sixty pages, his conclusions on Indian finance, and acknowledges that after the war expenditure has passed, and after every soldier we can spare has been sent home, we shall still have a permanent annual deficit of eight millions sterling. The permanent military expenditure, even on the scale suggested by the Commission, will exceed the old ratio by four millions. The debt is increased by two more, and at least two will be required to meet the old deficit of £900,000 and some indispensable public works. Even this estimate is infinitely below the truth, for it is based on the idea that the native army will be 190,000 men. Mr. Campbell, after a careful examination of the records published by the Commission, proves that it already exceeds 300,000 men, that we have at this moment an army, European and Native, of 432,111 men. We will however, take the figure at only eight millions, and even

that fissure is sufficient to swallow up the edifice. It is impossible to meet it by loan, to add half a million every year to the immovable charges. It is impossible to throw it upon England, for England with a continental war upon her hands would yield up India to its princes rather than subject herself to taxation for its sake. The deficit must be met either by permanent reductions, or by permanent imposts, or by both. Mr. Campbell accepts the last alternative, and while admitting the necessity of a redistribution of civil allowances believes that in the military expenditure alone will real relief be found. He would reduce it on a plan to be briefly thus described. He would turn at least half the native army, and two-thirds of the military police throughout India, into constabulary, with military organisation, but no arms. Every man now in the army should be allowed on dismissal to volunteer into the constabulary, customs, patrols, and other quasi military departments, and the numbers then gradually reduced. We should be rid thus at once of the military police and of the native army, without giving any shock to vested interests. The new constabulary will still require European officers, while the decrease in armed natives will enable us to decrease the number of royal regiments. The total saving Mr. Campbell estimates at four millions sterling. The estimate is probably under the truth, more particularly if we postpone it to the time when the Triangular Railway will be completed; but it is the only saving as yet possible. All savings from civil establishments must be spent in increasing the gross number of officers. There remains the resource of taxation, and the following shows the line our efforts in this direction ought to take:—

Reduction of the army	£4,000,000
Special taxes on the wealthy	400,000
Succession duty	400,000
Tax on trades and professions	400,000
Equalisation of stamps and fines	200,000
Local taxes to pay local police	200,000
Equalisation of the opium tax	500,000
Madras and Bombay salt increase	400,000
Tax on tobacco, betel, &c.	2,000,000
Saving of interest on Government Bank Notes	1,000,000
Sea customs increase	800,000
Total	£10,300,000

This is very nearly what has been attempted, with the exception of the issue of Government notes, and it allows a fair margin for the increase of expense which inevitably attends civilisation. That equilibrium cannot, however, be maintained without another reform, one to which most Indian thinkers are gradually drawn:—

"We shall never succeed in remodelling our taxation and expenditure to the advantage of our finances, till we have in a very large degree something of that localisation of finance which is so extraordinarily wanting in India; till, I mean, every local administration, great and small, is in some degree bound to regulate its expenditure by its receipts. In this particular subject we have obtained a false centralisation, which is in fact nothing but anarchy. The Supreme Government is in a most difficult and unsatisfactory position. It checks the finances without really administering the executive administration.

"Local finance is a thing unknown. Everything collected goes to the credit of the Government of India and everything expended is expended from the common treasury of the empire. Officials in this country are, to a remarkable extent, local in their prejudices and ambitions. Most public spirited they certainly are. But every man looks to the good of his own province, and listens to those around him. Consequently we find that the better the administration the more he looks to local interests.

"No one cares to propose a new tax in his own province, for the proceeds would only go to the Government of India; and few much care to reduce an expenditure. Every man shows that this or that expenditure is desirable, and probably shows so with very good reason, but no one weighs the cost. The budget system seems to have been in some degree designed to remedy this evil, but it has been very imperfectly understood, and as yet the only result seems to be to cause additional delay in obtaining sanction for anything pressingly required. Who has yet heard of propositions for self-taxation volunteered by any local government? Madras and Bombay have been for years aggrieved about the check upon their expenditure, but has any propositions for raising the disproportionately low salt duties of those Presidencies, or equalising the stamp duties, or otherwise improving their finance, ever come from Madras or Bombay? Are not, on the contrary, such propositions usually strenuously resisted?—and even in these days is there not a disposition to maintain the claim of those faithful armies in which the mutiny did not occur, and to object to their reduction?"

Mr. Campbell does not apparently perceive that with the power of taxation the power of legislation must also be divided; that his plan, in its main features,

that of Mr. Bright. It is one which, however opposed to all the instincts of the dominant class, may yet be forced on their attention by circumstances it will be impossible wholly to disregard. Any serious collapse of the exchequer would compel the ministry at home either to redistribute power, or abandon the outlying provinces. They are not likely to adopt the second expedient first. It is even now the vastness of our rule which checks the development of new sources of revenue. Twenty taxes could be put on in Bengal which are inapplicable to Northern India. The Madras Government, deprived of its nominal surplus for imperial expenses, and left free to carry out its own irrigation ideas, would probably soon find itself with disposable resources. Bombay has a wealthy class who might be taxed with effect, and the rulers of the Punjab would gladly shift part of the heavy burden now borne by the cultivators on to the non-agricultural class. The centralisation of power, however valuable to check expenditure, is powerless to develop new resources.—*Friend of India.*

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE overland mail which arrived this week brought Calcutta advices to the 9th of September. There had been a disturbance in Central India, at Mundleser, which is said to have been caused by the rebel chief, the Delhi Prince, Feroze Shah. He is reported to have made an attack on the station, releasing no less than 700 men confined in the gaol at that station. Captain Hawes, the recently appointed political agent was killed. A force has been ordered from Bombay. On the frontier of Oude, the Nana, Bala Rao, and the Begum continue to find a refuge, with numerous followers. This is the only vitality remaining in the rebellion, and which would have been ended ere now but for the duplicity of Jung Bahadur. He is angry at the treatment he has received; like all Asiatics, he exaggerates enormously the aid he has rendered, and seems to have proposed to himself the most preposterous rewards. The rebels in Nepal live by plunder, and are still fed by the Nana with false hopes. A very few occasionally surrender. Scattered bodies lurk in their old haunts, the Seronj and Lullupore jungles, where they are helped by neighbouring chiefs, and occasionally sally forth to plunder—in one recent case the dak—on the Bombay and Agra Trunk Road.

Some of the discharged European troops have already sailed from Calcutta. The behaviour of all, except the 5th Europeans still at Berhampore, has been good. With a view to being ready for dispatch to China, some of the royal regiments are being concentrated around Calcutta and Madras.

The Legislative Council of India was to be adjourned. The *Englishman* attributes the resolution of the Governor-General to displeasure at the independence the council has displayed, and asserts that its adjournment nominally for two months is really *sine die*.

The bill to tax professions and trades in India, after much opposition in the Council, had passed its second reading, and been referred to a select committee. Officials are not to be exempt. The bill will probably come into operation on January 1st, 1860. It amounts to an income tax of sevenpence in the pound.

The provision of the Criminal Procedure Bill which would have rendered Europeans liable to undergo a preliminary investigation before native magistrates had been successfully resisted.

In the overland summary of the *Friend of India* we read:—"The Legislative Council have closed their labours for an interval of two months after passing an act to enable the Governor-General to leave Calcutta for seven months, carrying with him the full powers of the Governor-General in Council, except that of making laws. Lord Canning will leave in the first or second week of October, accompanied by two of his secretaries. His tour is to be 'a season for the public recognition of services rendered during the late mutiny, and a visible assertion of the Queen's government. It is to embrace 'the recognition of many new tenures in Oude, the reception of the influential native chiefs from the west of the Jumna, in the Cis-Sutlej States, the Punjab, and elsewhere.' He is to inspect Lucknow and Delhi, and hold 'personal conferences with the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of Oude, in respect to the future government of those vast and important territories.' Meanwhile the Income Tax Bill lies with a select committee of the Council, and will be read a third time on their reassembling, in order to its coming into operation by the beginning of 1860. But what changes may it not meanwhile undergo, with Mr. Wilson as Finance Minister, and Sir Bartle Frere in the Council?"

The shareholders of the North-Western Bank have intrusted the winding-up of their affairs to Mr.

G. H. Fergusson, controlled by a committee of two shareholders—Mr. Gubbins and Colonel Davidson.

A telegram has since been received in advance of the Bombay mail of the 27th, which says that Central India is still unsettled, and the frontier districts of Nepal are still occupied by the Nana and his followers. The Waghers, we are informed, are still in insurrection, and a force is to be sent against them.

THE PROPHET OF THE PUNJAB.

THE Sealkote Fuqeer, Hubeeb Shah, was hanged at the Lahore district jail on Saturday, the 24th of August. The thing went off just like any ordinary execution, and there was not the slightest stir or excitement. Inquiries have for the past six months been on foot regarding him and his antecedents, and though the inquiries are not yet complete, we can give our readers a few particulars regarding him.

He declared himself to the last to be a sheikh by birth, and a native of Meerpoor Choumuk, near Poonch, in the territories of the Maharajah of Jummoo. But it is shown almost conclusively that he was not born there. He is believed to be of the low But-kunjur tribe, and to be a native of Jummoo itself. In this tribe it is well known that the men are all scamps, and the women prostitutes. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the man never could explain satisfactorily who his father was. Some of this Fuqeer's antecedents are equally edifying. For some time he was the menial servant of a dancing girl at Sealkote; he used to fill her hookah and light her pipe. The arrant impostor, however, soon took to religious mendicancy. He announced himself a devotee of Imam Mehndee (who in the Mahomedan belief is a prophet yet to come), and took the name of Mehndee Shah, since changed to Hubeeb Shah. One day in 1852, when petty rent-free tenures were being investigated at Sealkote, he swaggered into the Settlement-office, and said that when his prophet appeared on earth all the land would be rent-free. During 1857 he appears to have domesticated himself with the mutinous cavalry at Sealkote. In 1858, that is last summer, he appeared at Nonar, a village in the Sealkote district, and alighted at a shrine. While there he invoked the name of God with a good deal of star-gazing, and said there was to be a joint reign on earth of Hindoo and Mahomedan divinities; a Devee for the Hindoos and an Imam for the Mahomedans. He would say "To horse, to horse!—the time is near!" By these means he would terrify the rustics, and make them propitiate him by food and lodging. His costume at this time was elegant, we might say imposing. A conical peaked hat, a long bluish robe, a green kerchief, and loose trousers, made people think he was a saint from the far countries beyond the Indus. Not content with this, however, he did while at Nonar a stroke of business which ultimately brought him to the gallows.

He goes to a Mahomedan Moulvee who follows the mild profession of village schoolmaster, under the Educational department. This gentleman, though physically a cripple, has got a fanatical spirit. The Fuqeer then gets the schoolmaster to draft some proclamations. Some five or six are written in this way; some few more copies are made by the little boys at the school (ingenious youth). These precious documents breathe the spirit of the doctrine which the Fuqeer had been preaching orally; they appeal both to Hindoos and Mahomedans; the former are called on to arm for the Devee, the latter for the Imam. The revenue officials are invited to establish treasuries on behalf of those "parties." Double pay is promised to everybody, and a reward is fixed for the head of every European. But the Fuqeer paid us the bad compliment of fixing the reward at a very unremunerative rate—Rs. 20 a head. Most fanatics would say that they could not do the job at so low a figure; also the Fuqeer did not kowtow to the Sikhs; neither they nor their Gooroo are mentioned in the proclamation. Each proclamation is addressed to some particular locality either in the Sealkote district or in some part of the Rechna Doab. This shows that his aspirations were not extensive. Armed with these papers, the Fuqeer has for the last twelve months been wandering about the Sealkote district. He doubtless unfolded his doctrine more or less everywhere; in some cases it is proved that he did.

It is to be presumed that he showed his proclamations to a select few, but it would be impossible to prove exactly to whom he showed them. However, in July last the talk about Imam Mehndee became more general, and the Moulvees generally (as the prisoner himself said) seemed to expect a prophet; so our Fuqeer goes to Zufferwal, near Sealkote, and gives a proclamation to the Tehsildar, the chief native official there, and requests that it might be acted on immediately. The Tehsildar, a Mahomedan, had the sense and loyalty to give him up to the authorities; the result has been the execution of the Fuqeer. As he was mounting the

scaffold he expressed a hope that a shrine might be built over his remains! The authorities, however, committed his carcass to the flames.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

THE NANA SAHIB "WANTED."—It is high time indeed that the telegram should announce the capture of the man who of all men that ever existed has done most despite to England. It seems almost impossible that the slaughterer of English women and infants should still live to renew his defiance to our arms. Yet so it is: he that more than two years ago deluged Cawnpore with English blood is still a king, still the leader of a host, still mocks at and insults the power which so long ago menaced him with instant vengeance, still has with him English captives, and still fosters and builds up the hopes of all who hate the English name. We must be pardoned if we think the triumphs of our armies are shorn of half their brilliance so long as the Nana survives, and we may be sure this, too, is the universal thought of the natives of India. It may be said, however, that it is easy to censure; not so to point out what should be done. Look back to the Affghan war. When Dost Mahomed, a far more formidable antagonist than the Nana, fled from Cabool, more decisive measures were undertaken against him. A body of cavalry were selected for the pursuit, led by the Bayard of India, Sir James Outram. Had it not been for the treachery of Haji Khan Kakar that pursuit would have been successful. A similar exploit might be attempted now, with far greater prospect of success. The fastnesses of Nepal are not such that a fugitive could easily extricate himself from them, and to fly further east would be to hasten to certain death amid the snows of the Himalayas. A thousand picked cavalry, a Ghorka regiment of infantry, would suffice for the undertaking. Promise two lakhs to the troop or company that takes the Nana, and 1,000*l.* and the Victoria Cross to the officer who leads them, and the troops that cling to him now will soon be scattered to the winds, and their chief slain or a prisoner. The capture of the Nana thus achieved would do as much as to restore the prestige of England as the appearance of a fresh army in the field.—*Homeward Mail*, October 17.

THE SEPOYS AND THE NANA.—The inhabitants of the Deokurh valley were induced to feed the Sepoys on credit, commencing about three months ago, on the understanding that they should be paid at the end of a month. Finding they have not received a pice, they refuse to feed them any longer, and thus the rebels are obliged to take what they require by force. Such influence has the Nana still with his wretched followers that they believe he will lead them against the British at the end of the rains, when their pay will recommence. Meanwhile they do not thrive on scanty supplies of rice, which is their only food, and malaria is gradually thinning their numbers. We see not why, six weeks hence, the Nana's promise to his men should not be made true. Let them come into contact with the British. We cannot continue always being trifled with thus. So long as Nana Sahib is in Nepal, the disaffected of India—and they are not few—will believe his lies and trust his promises. He is their hope in the second rebellion to which they look forward, and for which Lord Canning is enabling them to strengthen themselves. If Jung Bahadur will not discharge an ally's duty, he must be persuaded into allowing us to do the work for him. Let a hill expedition of Sikhs and Europeans be organised; let them scour the valleys with a few light guns, and clear the country of men who are too proud or too guilty to be forgiven. Hill warfare made the heroes of the Punjab; here is work quite as pleasant and far more exciting for the next cold season.—*Friend of India*.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
Continuous success of the English Version of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera—*Dinorah*.

The Management of the Royal English Opera have the satisfaction of announcing its repetition every evening until further notice—honoured as it is by increasing public favour.

Monday, Oct. 24th, and during the week,

DINORAH.

Misses Pilling, Thirlwall, and Miss Louisa Pyne; Messrs. Santley, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon.

DIVERTISSEMENT.

Mdlle. Rosalia Leguin, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan; Mons. Vandria.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Murray; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Prices of Admission—Stalls, 7*l.*; Private Boxes, 24*l.*; 23*l.*; 22*l.*; 21*l.*; 20*l.*; 19*l.*; 18*l.*; 17*l.*; 16*l.*; 15*l.*; 14*l.*; 13*l.*; 12*l.*; 11*l.*; 10*l.*; 9*l.*; 8*l.*; 7*l.*; 6*l.*; 5*l.*; 4*l.*; 3*l.*; 2*l.*; 1*l.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2*l.*; Pit, 2*l.*; 1*l.*; Amphitheatre, 1*l.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.
TUESDAY—POPULAR FETE, GREAT FOUNTAINS, and BALLOON ASCENT.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY—Open each day at Ten. Admission, 1*s.*; Children under twelve, 6*d.*
SATURDAY.—CONCERT. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season tickets (now 10*s.* 6*d.* each), free.

SCHILLERFEST.

Am 10 NOVEMBER, soll der HUNDERT JÄHRIGE GEBURTSTAG SCHILLER'S im CRYSTAL PALAST auf würdige Weise gefeiert werden. Zur Ausführung dieses patriotischen Zweckes hat sich ein Comité gebildet, das jeden Deutschen in London hiermit einladet, sich demselben zur Mitwirkung anzuschliessen. Namen und Adressen sind an das Comité des Schillerfestes, Seyd's Hotel, 39, Finsbury-square, E.C., zu richten.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.

THURSDAY the 10th NOVEMBER next being the HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the BIRTHDAY of the Great German Poet, SCHILLER, it is intended to celebrate the occasion by a Festival in the Crystal Palace on a scale and in a manner worthy of the event.
The idea has originated with a Committee of German gentlemen resident in London, who have opened communications with the Directors of the Crystal Palace. The programme will be duly announced.—By Order,
GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, Oct. 19, 1859.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.

Several distinguished artists have already volunteered their services, and all artists, both German and foreign are invited to give their co-operation on this interesting occasion. All communications on the subject of the Festival should be addressed to the Committee of the Schiller Festival, Seyd's Hotel, 39, Finsbury-square, E.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

BIRD SHOW.

A SHOW of CANARIES and British and Foreign CAGE BIRDS, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd November. Schedules of Prizes and Regulations and Certificates of Entry are now ready.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Bird Show, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E. The entries close on the 29th October instant.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

Monday and during the week, LOVE'S TELEGRAPH, Mrs. Charles Young, Mr. Frank Matthews.
After which a Dramatic Folly (in one Act), entitled PUSS, or METEMPSYCHOSIS, in which Miss Louise Keeley will appear.

Followed by a Dramatic Tableau, in Watteau Colours, of LOVE and FORTUNE, by J. R. Planché; Scenery by W. R. Beverley; Mr. Frank Matthews, H. Saker, Mons. Petit, Miss Louise Keeley, Carlotta Leclercq, G. Darley, H. Howard, M. Villier.

To conclude with a Farceful Sketch of THE TWO POLTS, in which Mr. H. Widdicombe will appear.
On Monday week, October 31st, will be produced a New Romantic Drama.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Re-appearance of Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Monday, October 24th, and during the week, to commence at 7, with the Comedy of THE ROAD TO RUIN. Gold-finch, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Dornton, Mr. Chippendale; Harry Dornton, Mr. Howe; Mr. Sulky, Mr. Rogers; Jacob, Mr. Clark; Mr. Silky, Mr. Buckstone; Sophia, Mrs. Charles Mathews; the Widow Warren, Mrs. Wilkins; Jenny, Miss Eliza Weekes.

After which PAUL PRY, Paul Pry (second time), Mr. Charles Mathews; Colonel Hardy, Mr. Chippendale; Harry Stanley, Mr. W. Farren; Phoebe, Mrs. Charles Mathews; Eliza, Miss M. Ternan.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

Nearest theatre to Piccadilly, and Westminster, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THEY'RE BOTH TO BLAME; Messrs. Leigh Murray, Barrett; Mesdames Frank Mathews, Katherine Hickson.

Friday and Saturday, a new and original Comedietta, entitled CUPID'S LADDER; Rubin, Miss Lydia Thompson.

After which, every evening, MAGIC TOYS. Miss Lydia Thompson, and Miss Clara St. Casse.

To conclude with the Burlesque of VIRGINIUS; OR, THE TRIALS OF A FOND PAPA. Messrs. C. Young, Barrett; Mesdames Frank Mathews, Clara St. Casse, Eliza Arden, and Lydia Thompson.

Reduced Prices—Gallery, 6*d.*; Pit, 1*s.* Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

Lessee, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

Monday, and during the week, the new Serio-Comic drama, by J. M. Morton, Esq., entitled.

A HUSBAND TO ORDER.

Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, Miss Wyndham, Miss Hughes and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

After which J. Oxenford, Esq.'s favourite drama THE PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Miss Hughes, and Mrs. Leigh Murray.

To conclude with the Farce by John Oxenford, Esq., called RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE. Pawkins, Mr. F. Robson; and Miss Cottrell.

Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, October 21st.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT GENOA.

THE municipality of Genoa having presented the King with an address His Majesty observed that the cause of Italian independence was the cause of justice, and that he would continue to defend it to the utmost of his power. His Majesty spoke also of the moral and material assistance he had received from the Italian people, recalling acts of valour and heroism on the part of the soldiers and volunteers, adding that the Genoese soldiers and those of Rivieres ceded to none when danger was to be encountered; but much yet remained to be done. The difficulties and obstacles to be surmounted were numerous; but he hoped that with resolution, union, and perseverance, the lawful wishes of Italy would be granted. "Certainly," added his Majesty, "there are questions which are solved much more promptly on the battle field than by means of diplomacy; but we hope, nevertheless, that a satisfactory result will arise from the latter, since our cause has with it the sympathies of Europe." The King also addressed some friendly words to the Mayor of Brescia, and to the deputation from Bergamo.

ASSASSINATION AT VELLETRI.

THE news of a horrible assassination in the public streets of Velletri (15th October), within five miles of the Papal villa of Castel Gandolfo, has reached Paris. Signor Spontoni, a young man of respectable family, was met by a man in a mask who embraced him, while another stabbed him in the back. He had been a political prisoner in the Papal dungeon of Paganio in 1853. He had only time before he expired to make his will, leaving 3,000 dollars a year to a young lady he was about to marry.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

A BERLIN letter of the 17th states:—"The Prince Regent will certainly be at Breslau by the middle of the week to receive the Emperor Alexander. These two princes, closely connected by family ties, have always been on very intimate terms, and may so much the more easily come to an understanding on political questions that there is now no cause of dissent between Prussia and Russia. They will probably decide on the line of conduct to be followed by both countries in the questions which the Congress will have to settle. Their union cannot, it is believed, be otherwise than favourable to the wishes of the Italian party and the policy of France. It is on account of the King's health that the Emperor of Russia does not come to Berlin. But the 3rd Regiment of Hulsars, which belongs to him, and is now in garrison in the vicinity of the Prussian capital, has been sent off to Breslau, to be reviewed there by the Emperor."

THE KING OF NAPLES.

ACCOUNTS from Naples to the 15th state that the Neapolitan army, which was being formed on the Roman frontier, was increasing, and is to be carried to 30,000 men. General Pinelli was commanding the advanced guard on the Tronto, and General Viale the reserve at San Germano. The King was preparing to visit the troops with his military household. All the arsenals of the kingdom were actively employed, and the whole army was to be successively placed on a war footing.

THE SULTAN'S MINISTERS.

A SECOND telegraph despatch from Constantinople states that Foad Pacha will probably resign, as well as Aali Pacha, the Grand Visier. It may be remembered that these two heads of the Turkish Ministry had strongly opposed the desire of the Ambassadors to call Abdul Medjid's attention to the situation of the empire, and had received the collective memorandum very coldly. This is thought likely to be the cause of the retirement of those functionaries.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE Correspondencia Autographa of October 20, advises the ministers to have recourse to arms, as the Emperor of Morocco has not given satisfactory declarations to the Government. The same correspondence approves the resolution taken by the government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tangiers.

THE RIOTS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—At the Westminster Sessions this day (Friday) John Petersen was placed at the bar on an indictment charging him with inciting to riot in the Mission Chapel, in Wellclose-square. The case had not proceeded far when the Assistant Judge recommended the withdrawal of the prosecution, and the suggestion was immediately acted upon.

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The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

PEACE OF ZURICH.

THE Zurich Treaty has revived the sharp and well-merited criticism which greeted the Villafranca preliminaries. When the latter were arranged, it was felt that they were not worthy of the occasion; that they sacrificed the glory of victories, and disappointed the expectations that Italy founded upon the positive promises of France. Then came a period of hope that they were to be understood in a diplomatic sense, and assurances were not wanting that the Emperor of the French would abstain from enforcing, or permitting to be enforced, their most objectionable conditions. Every day Italian affairs have progressed in a manner that does not appear to have been anticipated by the Imperial negotiators, and their final document is so unsuited to the present aspect of the question, that it comes upon us like an old almanack, or a last year's *Bradshaw*. No one seems to expect that the Emperor of the French will attempt, or permit, a forcible restoration of the banished potentates, and the clause relating to them may have been put in merely to mollify the pride of the Emperor of Austria, who would not like it to appear that he had been so vulgar as to learn anything since his memorable interview with his brother potentate.

The ten millions which the treaty proposes to rob Sardinia, or Lombardy of, for the benefit of Austria, is the worst looking part of the affair. The sum would have been monstrous if Mantua and Peschiera had been thrown into the bargain, and as it stands is out of all proportion to any just claims that could be made. Whether this part of the contract will really be carried out remains to be seen. Sardinia and Lombardy cannot pay so large a sum in a hurry, and a fresh war may break out before the Court of Vienna can rejoice in the profession of so much *as in presenti*. It will be wise, however, not to place implicit confidence in the details at present given. Paying the interest upon ten millions of debt, for example, would be very different from coming down with the entire sum.

Both Emperors have discovered by this time that there is an Italian people, and it is much to the credit of Lord John Russell that he has been prompt and bold in recognising their claims.

Austria is doing her best to provoke a rebellion in Venetia and other parts of her dominions, and though by the Zurich treaty she joins in recommending reforms in the administration of the States of the Holy Father, she is well known to be intriguing for and aiding the unconditional restoration of priestly misrule.

The French Emperor cannot expect the support of England unless he is true to Italy; and a wise calculation of his chances will show him that there is far less danger in doing right than in acting wrong. The Pope is his great difficulty, and it remains to be seen whether he will dare to keep up the tone of snubbing the bishops, or whether they will frighten him into action against the free spirit which is rising all through Italy, and nowhere stronger than in the Papal States. Austria he need not dread, for, according to the *Ost Deutsche Post*, an official journal, she has an army of debts quite sufficient to ensure her ruin if she should

again plunge into war. It appears that since 1848 there has been a constant deficit in the accounts of each year, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 460 millions of florins. Forty-six millions sterling, which this represents, is not an alarming sum to England, but to Austria, developed rather in tyranny and superstition than in industry, it is a serious matter; and no Government ever stood in a more degraded position than that of the House of Hapsburg, obliged to confess that for eleven years—mostly years of peace, for the Hungarian war finished in '49—it has been annually adding to its debt, by adhering to a system of ignorant brutal repression of every aspiration and quality which could give either prosperity or dignity to a state. In 1848, the Austrian income was 122,127,354 florins, the expenditure 167,238,000 florins, and the deficit 45,110,646 florins. In 1858 the income, through increased and burdensome taxation, had reached 282,540,723 florins, but the reckless criminality of the Government had brought the expenditure up to 315,037,101 florins, leaving a deficit of 32,496,378 florins.

Such are the charms of "Paternal Government," and such the condition of the enemy from which Italy desires to be free. Would the young Emperor agree to sell Verona, Mantua, and Venetia to their rightful owners for a sum they could afford to pay? or will he wait till the misery of his misgoverned subjects bursts out once more in revolution, which might not be so lucky as the last for his evil House. If Louis Napoleon is tired of playing the warrior, let him try to negotiate a money bargain; but he must remember that if Austria is to be compensated for further cessions to the tune of his Zurich arrangements, she ought to be satisfied with Bank of Elegance paper, which is nearly as good as her own.

LORD BROUGHAM AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE necessity of attending last week to Lord Shaftesbury, whose priority of speech gave him a prior claim upon our space, obliged us to defer an examination of the peculiar utterances of Lord Brougham. It is pleasant to find a man who has reached his venerable age still actively engaged in promoting those questions of social reform that occupied his earlier years. It is true he addresses us somewhat like a man of the past; and in remembering the past, to which he belongs, we think of Bentham, Clarkson, and others who furnished him with the ideas and sentiments which it was its greatest glory to expound. We regret that he was an opponent of the life peerage which the Court tried, and abandoned for want of moral courage, in the person of Lord Wensleydale; and we cannot forget the rashness and want of generosity with which he misrepresented the Provisional Government in France, and drew forth an able vindication from the far sounder and more reliable pen of J. S. Mill. We should also contemplate his closing career with more satisfaction if we could look upon him as the zealous parliamentary reformer he appeared to be before fortune made him a partial Tory and a peer. But with all faults and shortcomings the nation is proud of him, and his public speeches command attention from present merit as well as from memory of the past. At the Social Science Congress, on Tuesday week, he treated the assembly to a homily on electoral corruption and strikes, recommending with reference to the former evil some of the remedies previously suggested in the *LEADER*, but carefully leaving out the ballot, as not pleasant to the dwellers in the aristocratic sphere to which he belongs.

In his denunciation of bribery we fully concur; but when he tries to make out that every giver and receiver of a bribe has, by implication, committed perjury, we are reminded of Dogberry's "flat burglary as ever was committed." If the guilt of perjury were really incurred in all these cases, as it undoubtedly is in some of them, no small share of the criminality ought to rest upon the members of the legislature, who maintain a bribery oath, and then, for selfish purposes, surround the poor electors with circumstances likely to induce them to swear to an untruth. We should be very glad to see condign punishment inflicted upon bribers and their agents, but a Gamaliel in the Social Science sanhedrim ought to have learnt that penal laws are at the best bungling expedients, and that arrangements of prevention are more philosophical and more serviceable than any apparatus for

inflicting the vengeance of the law. We look in vain for any constructive plan for raising the character of electors and elections. His lordships' notions all smell of law courts and jails, and unless means of punishment are provided he expects a "grave doubt" to arise, "whether the country would not be injured by an extension of the franchise, if it did not beget a further doubt about the benefit of the franchise already enjoyed." After this specimen of social science comes another "grave doubt," whether workmen ought to have the suffrage who live in £6 houses instead of saving 20d. a week in beer, and paying £10 rent; and his lordship adds, "It is but too certain that of those who are loudest in their call for the right of voting, a very great number would refuse to pay this very small price to obtain it." A man earning £1 a week, which is above the average wages of the unenfranchised, could not consider 1s. 8d. a week a "very trifling" payment, and were he to reduce himself to teetotalism, for the sake of occupying a house larger than he needed, and so getting a vote, his conduct would not deserve to be commended, as Lord Brougham oddly imagines. Continuing his curious lesson in political philosophy, his lordship imputed a tendency to sell their votes to all those who have got none to sell, and went on to tell us—"To imagine, as some reasoners do, that clothing these men with the franchise will raise them in their own estimation, and in that of others, and impress them with a sense of their importance in executing that public trust, is altogether too romantic a view for any practical man to take."

Lord Brougham is here employing a logical trick, well known as a "fallacy of confusion," and which may have often served him in his forensic days. He excites a horror against the crime of bribery, and then in the mental hubbub, which he supposes he has raised in his hearers, he dexterously turns their indignation against those who are accused of it without a shadow of proof. The ex-Chancellor, as a member of the wealthy class, exclaims, surveying those below—"Exclude those men from the suffrage, for fear individuals of our order should buy them." He does not see that this is simply a proposal to employ force without morals; and that the excluded class might say in return—"Make a law to keep those rich men out of Parliament, for fear they should seek to corrupt us."

His lordship treats the strike question with equal shallowness. Here is a specimen:—"The raising a fund to keep one class idle, by supporting them when they refuse to work, except on the terms prescribed by the body—terms, to which their employers cannot, or will not yield, and the way-laying another class coming from the country, offering to pay their journey back if they join in the refusal, approaches very near an unlawful conspiracy; or if it be not absolutely illegal, is in the highest degree oppressive to the employers, because it deprives them of the ordinary advantages of competition."

In the first line there is a misstatement of facts: the fund is not raised to keep a class idle; wherever it is practicable, the men who strike work in one employ endeavour to get work in another; and in the unfortunate builder's quarrel this has been the case to a large extent. The next misstatement is, that having described nothing but what is legal, he says it approaches "very near an unlawful conspiracy." He might as well say that earning victuals approaches very nearly to stealing them. There is certainly a resemblance in both instances, inasmuch as the victuals are obtained. The case put by Lord Brougham is one of combining to advise and contribute towards the performance of a lawful act, and ought not to be for a moment confounded with combining to force or induce men to commit an unlawful act. These confusions of reasoning are like Captain Fuellin's proof of the identity of Macedon and Monmouth, because "there is a river in Macedon and a river in Monmouth." We should like to know what Lord Brougham means by the "ordinary advantages of competition," which he assumes to be a right of the capitalists. If he means merely that of buying labour at the market price, there is no objection to it; but if he demands something further—that the market price shall be lowered by preventing the men giving each other any mutual support—then nothing can be more wrong. In another passage, all strikes, those which are for just reasons, and succeed, as well as those which are foolish and

fail—are denounced in the same terms, which again involves misstatement of facts. The assertion runs thus:—"The inevitable effort of strikers is to level all merit, to benefit the lazy and incapable at the expense of the industrious and skilful, and to rob all concerned in them for the profit of a few agitators and mobseekers." Some recent cases have occurred in which an advance of wages has been obtained by strikes. Does his lordship pretend that the lazy and incapable are benefitted in these instances at the expense of the industrious and skilful? The concluding passage is, in most cases, destitute of foundation, as the allowances made by the trades unions to their executive officers are usually very small. We have noticed these errors at some length, because they tend to shut the ears of the working class to argument upon the subject. If you want to convince a man that he is wrong it is folly to begin by abusing him and misrepresenting both his motives and his conduct.

In the builders' strike, which has already lasted three months, there is wrong on both sides; and if the employers complain that the men forced them to combine, it is equally true that their own want of conciliation and readiness to use force instead of argument has been one serious cause of prolonging the strife. A knowledge of political economy would greatly benefit both master and man; but until there is a more mutual good feeling we shall often have to deplore a destructive battle to settle questions that might have been adjusted by good-natured appeals to reason and fact.

THE INCOMPETENT ADMIRALTY.

THE subject of manning the navy again excites attention. Two admirals have, in the course of the week, appeared in print on the subject, which continues in a most unsatisfactory state. Numerous letters have of late appeared, recommending new modes of procuring men. So much, in fact, is said and suggested that it might be supposed nothing had ever been done to improve it. Yet we have had two or three commissions of inquiry; and, last session, as the result of their labours, an elaborate Act was passed—in fact, the chief Act of the session—to carry into effect their recommendations. It is one of the vulgar expedients of dipping the hand into the national pocket, and it involves the annual expenditure of the best part of a million of taxes. It goes so deep into the matter as to begin with boys before they are well out of the cradle, and does not leave the sailor till he goes to his grave. Either all these inquiries and this Act are worthless, like the other inquiries the authorities have instituted and the other Acts they have passed to procure men, or the many letter writers have scribbled utterly in vain. Both, indeed, may be true. The Act may be worthless and the suggestions of no value. But if the Act have answered, or be likely to answer, its purpose, these letters are out of date. The thing the writers demand has been done. If it have not answered, and the navy is still as much in want of men as ever, the letter writers and the admirals will not supply the deficiencies, for they generally, like the authorities, propose some elaborate scheme to perform what is actually done to their hands. To provide men is a suitable occupation for a slave owner; in a free country wherever men are really wanted they are already provided.

There never is any want of men to plough the fields, to weave cloth, or to dig coals; and as food, clothing, and fuel are quite as necessary as defence, there never can be a want of men for this purpose if it be not a defence of slavery and wrong. What number of navies was collected by railway contractors when the great work of making railways was begun, we cannot say; but we apprehend that more than twice the number required to man our fleet was found to perform the stupendous work. It was altogether new. There was nobody brought up to it as a trade. Men had to learn how to make locomotives and tunnel the earth. But all that work was done, and very soon more men were ready to labour at it than could find work to do. In fact it is a general principle, confirmed by much experience, that wherever there is reasonable remuneration, or work to do, and plenty of food, drink, and clothing for doing it, no matter what the work to be done, there will always be men to take the pay, consume the food, and do the work. It is as silly, therefore, to

fear a want of men for any employment as it is to fear that the wind will cease to blow, the rain to fall, or the sun to shine. General principles may be relied on in society or morals as well as in physics, and the authorities who do not rely on them are as much beside themselves as if they thought day would never return if they went to sleep.

Although we have an Admiralty, says Sir C. Napier, which costs £100,000 a year, no Board has ever hit upon a method of manning the navy economically and expeditiously. This is very far below the truth. Every Board has hit on a method, which might, *a priori*, have been thought impossible—to keep men out of the navy and prevent it being economically and expeditiously manned. It has scandalously appropriated honours and rewards to one class, and *pro tanto* disgusted and driven away others. It has studiously refused to pay the men reasonable wages, and has wasted three times as much as would have compensated them on useless officers. It has hedged round her Majesty's ships with bayonets; has swung furiously aloft the bloodstained cat; and boasted of the iron stocks employed to chain seamen by the feet, and furiously swore like a pirate that all seamen should be subdued by terror. It has given the navy the horrible features of a dungeon; and though men will go anywhere to work, and do anything for reasonable pay, they will not freely maim themselves, nor embrace disgrace and torture. That men for her Majesty's ships cannot be had to any number required, and at any moment, is the fault of the Board and of the Legislature, which has followed the lead of the Board.

In the nineteenth century seamen are still treated as if they were serfs. It is supposed to be their duty to lay down their lives for other men, who claim the right by scourging of making them perform it. They do not voluntarily defend themselves—they are forced to defend others. A system of really voluntary defence would soon, to the shame of all despots, bring more men to the national fleet, animated with zeal, and powerful both in body and mind, than could be gathered by the most elaborate conscription. Little mechanical appliances may be safely trusted to naval men, but they should not be allowed for one moment, on any pretext whatever, to violate the great principles of freedom and justice. Bristling bayonets, torturing cats, and a tyrannical system of discipline, for the behoof of an idle aristocracy, must be put an end to—impressment, everybody admits, is for ever gone—and then the nation will always get as many men for the navy as it has funds to pay. The Admiralty is utterly insensible to such truth. Confined to official records in its own paper boxes, like the Bourbons and other lost rulers, it learns nothing of the general progress, and is now utterly disgraced by being the single employer in society, with unbounded means, whom people will not serve. By persisting in old injustice this besotted Board is solely and entirely to blame for all the evil arising from a want of men in the navy.

When we consider how it has been composed we have no right to expect anything better. From the First Lord downwards, ever since the time of Lord Sandwich, the Board has been a place for what Mr. O'Connell called shave-beggar statesmen. Through all that long period we recollect only two men of decent capacity at its head—Earl St. Vincent and Sir James Graham, and they both turned it topsy-turvy without being able effectually to reform it. So miserably has it been "manned" that the quarter sessions squire, Sir John Pakington, towers high above the Sir Charles Woods, the Sir Francis Barings, the Viscount Melville, the Earl of Haddington, and the other successors of Lord Sandwich. We take no account of subordinate naval lords. They generally sacrificed their naval reputation, if they had any, by becoming party and political tools. The parliamentary secretaries, however, have been influential persons, and amongst them the late Mr. Croker, who occupied the office for many years, was notoriously a political and literary adventurer—clever, but utterly unprincipled. Mr. Osborne, too, so lively in opposition, passed years of torpidity in office, unable apparently to overcome the malaria of the place. With such chiefs and such subordinates, the whole establishment being framed to secure parliamentary influences, scandalous inefficiency and corruption are the inherited characteristics of our dockyards, and unpopularity ruins

the navy. The source of the mighty evils is the ignorant and incompetent Board of Admiralty.

THE "DUDLEY STUART" MEDAL.

THE presentation of the Stuart medal to Lord Harrowby by the Polish exiles deserves at least a passing mention. There was something sad about the whole scene—sad in the circumstances under which it occurred—sad, too, in the memories it called forth, and yet the sadness was not unchequered. Throughout a long life, Lord Dudley Stuart fought a losing fight, and toiled in a hopeless cause. He joined the friends of Poland in days long gone by, when the wrongs of that ill-fated country were fresh in men's memories, and when a Pole was the lion of the hour. Then the fashion changed—success sanctified crime, and the sorrows of Poland became stale, as an oft-told story. Friends fell away, and statesmen looked aside, and philosophers argued that the means were justified by the result. Almost alone, the gallant-hearted nobleman remained true to his first ardour. He was found, in very truth, "faithful amongst the faithless." In spite of hostility, in spite of ridicule, in spite of that dead, dull indifference, worse than enmity, more fatal than mockery, he laboured on, under his self-imposed burden, nothing daunted. His home, his purse, and his time, and, more than all, his honest sympathy, were ever at the service of the Polish exiles. "There was no movement in behalf of Poland in which he failed to take a part; no meeting at which he was not present, with his frank English bearing, and his cheery, pleasant voice. There may have been wiser men in his time—men better fitted, perhaps, to serve the State; but there never was a more warm-hearted advocate of the people's cause; never (ridiculed as the phrase may be, now-a-days) a truer "friend of freedom." His end befitted his life well. When at the outbreak of the Russian war the last faint gleam of hope for Poland rose and faded, and died away, Lord Dudley Stuart made his last effort in her behalf. He went over to the Scandinavian courts, in order to secure support for the Polish cause, and there died suddenly, in the execution of his mission, on the confines of that country he had served so truly and loved so well.

We might almost say that with him there died the last hope of Poland. The Peace of Paris left Russia more powerful at Warsaw than before the war, and each succeeding year seems to render her sway more firm and more irresistible. There are still left amongst us, however, a band of Polish exiles—men who have grown grey in the weariness of hope deferred, and to them the recollection of Lord Dudley Stuart is well nigh the only pleasing memory in the dull waste of years that they have passed in exile. These gentlemen had purposed, rather in token of their recollections than their hopes, to present a medal, recording the services of their old friend, to his sister Lady Harrowby. This lady, however, did not long survive the brother, with whom she had often joined in his labour of love, and Lord Harrowby was the only recipient left to receive the "Stuart" medal. May it be kept reverently, and worn worthily! In these days of imperialism and of "manifest destinies," the example of Lord Dudley Stuart was not unneeded. Men are rare at all times—now perhaps, more than ever—to whom the "*causa victa*" pleases rather than the "*causa victrix*." In good and in ill report, through life and unto death, Lord Dudley Stuart remained constant to the simple faith that, in the words of the Great Frederick, "the right must at some time come to pass;" and for this faith, if for this alone, his life will not be altogether useless, nor his labour in vain.

"SOCIAL SCIOLISM."

THE seven sages of England have been down to Bradford. Lord Brougham went there as the champion of useful knowledge, pure and unadulterate. The *Penny Magazine*, it is true, is extinct, and the Birkbeck Institution is insolvent. Theory, however, is greater than fact, and, like the knight in "Excalibur," the veteran philosopher still bears aloft his banner with the motto, "Knowledge is power." Lord Shaftesbury was present to check the presumptuous ardour of unregenerate and unbelieving science. Mr. Monckton Milnes was not wanting also to temper science with poetry and sentiment. Mr. Adderley was the philanthropic

legislator, who seeks to eradicate vice in reformatories, and to raise up virtue by a system of secondary punishment. The Hon. W. Cowper the apostle of sanitary doctrines; and also Sir Ray Shuttleworth, whose creed is primary education were also there. As for Lord Radstock, we feel puzzled about his peculiar attribute—his scientific speciality. Happily we call to mind, that in all provincial dramatic companies there is one nondescript kind of actor, who is termed a gentleman of general utility. We suspect that, *mutatis mutandis*, Lord Radstock occupied a similar position among the sages, and was, in fact, the gentleman of general respectability.

Why the conclave met at Bradford is a mystery above our comprehension. The only association we can call to mind about Bradford is in connection with its poisoned lozenges. Various important social considerations might have been evolved from the shape and colour of the Bradford lozenge. Innumerable and invaluable statistics might have been collected as to the decrease or increase in the sale of lolly-pops and Everton toffee since the arsenicated lozenges have been brought into disfavour, and an apposite and appropriate paper might have been composed on the subject of adulteration, and printed with an exact fac-simile of an original Bradford lozenge as a frontispiece. A prophet, alas! has no honour in his own country, and a lozenge is ignored at Bradford. It happened, however, that Bradford is a great manufacturing town. So good an opportunity for the display of wisdom was not to be lost. It seemed hard that the working men of Bradford should have no share in this intellectual regatta—no mental crumbs from the wise men's table. A meeting was summoned in St. George's Hall, at which the working men of Bradford were requested to attend. We grieve to say the invitation was not fully responded to. The banquet was ready and the guests were wanting. Gamaliel was there, but the disciples who were to sit at Gamaliel's feet stopped at home. In place of working men there was, however, a large gathering of ladies. There were bonnets instead of blouses, and crinolines instead of corduroys. Doubtless that ideal being, the model mechanic, the intelligent operative, was there also. He was not visible to mortal eyes—he never is so; but to the mental vision he was plain and conspicuous. It was to him that the solemn truisms were addressed; upon his devoted head that all this seven-sage power of wisdom, and science, and experience was ruthlessly directed.

The wise acres who went to hear Barnum lecture on the art of money-making, in the hope of learning the road to fortune; the green horns who crowded to hear Lola Montes discourse, in the expectation of picking-up the secret mysteries of the "Demi-Monde," were not more hopelessly disappointed than the working men who went to hear the social philosophers discuss the great question of modern civilisation. The speakers, one and all, commenced with the pompous paradox, that they also were working men like their auditors. For our own part we are sick of this pretence. No doubt Lord Brougham, Lord Shaftesbury, and Mr. Cowper, are hard working men, but they are no more working men than they are carpenters or chimney-sweeps. They can stop work whenever they please. If they choose never to open a book again, they may suffer somewhat in position or fortune. But as long as they live they have the certainty of competency and comfort for themselves and their children. It is possible that Lord Brougham may work more hours a day than a Bradford mechanic. He is so; but he has not to work ten hours a day to provide his morrow's dinner. He has not the prospect before him of the same endless series of labours day after day, week after week, without hope of change or relief. He has not the constant terror before his eye, that failure of health or strength may reduce him at once to the workhouse and his children to the streets. A villa at Cannes is always something to fall back upon.

Even admitting that Lord Brougham and his colleagues are working men, we don't see that much comes of the admission. We are still more at a loss to discern the value of a discovery announced by Lord Radstock, that as the working men of England received some twenty millions annually amongst them in wages, that therefore they had the disposal of this vast sum of money

and might do wonders with its aid. No doubt it is a consolatory reflection to consider that, in some mysterious manner, your individual being has some influence on the disposal of £20,000,000, just as certain theologians derive intense satisfaction from the idea that they are integral parts of the universal "kosmos." But what practical application a mechanic, with a wife and six children and 20s. a week wages, is to derive from it, is beyond our power to discover. Lord Shaftesbury recommended the cultivation of the domestic virtues, and abstinence from intoxicating liquors. A Mr. Napier expressed his approval of the model prize essays written to Mr. Cassell's order, and Lord Brougham wound up by the remark, that nothing in this world was ever gained by violence, and that working men should be contented with things as they are. Strange advice, truly, in the mouth of Henry Brougham!

This was all. Now with all respect for the well-intentioned and meritorious gentlemen who delivered these remarkable utterances at St. George's Hall, we would ask whether, even if the mountain could only bring forth a mouse, the mouse need have been so very small a one? Whether the evils, under which the working classes labour in this age and country are curable or not, is an open question. It is certain that they are not of a nature to be cured by slip-slop sentiments and dame-school moralities. The solution of the social problem is not that of the seven Solomons of Bradford.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

At the annual dinner of the West Cambridgeshire and South Herts Agricultural Society, at Kneeworth, the Earl of HARDWICKE entered at some length into a description of the McClintock Arctic Expedition, in which the fate of the gallant Franklin had been settled. He said he had fervent hopes that even yet some tidings might be heard of the missing men. He would allude to another important point—the recent mishap in China. He would abstain from saying one word as to the generalship of the admiralship which attended that expedition. He himself knew nothing of the country—he had never seen the ground—and consequently could form no correct estimate as to the circumstances attending the affair. But he could form an estimate of the daring, the courage, the resolution, and the great bravery manifested by those who were engaged in it. There had been the same exhibition of intrepidity, the same gallant bearing, the same indomitable courage shown as that which had characterised every instance in which the arms of our brave countrymen had been called into play in whatever quarter of the world. The gallant leader in that expedition—the brave commander-in-chief in that affair—had been himself severely wounded. Whenever they saw their intrepid officers gallantly performing their duties under fire, careless of all but the performance of those duties and their country's honour, they felt themselves bound to offer them their gratitude, their admiration, and their esteem. Englishmen never deserted those who so gallantly served them, even though they might be unsuccessful in their efforts. The greatest naval man the world ever saw was once defeated—Nelson, at Tenerife, when he was severely wounded, nay, when he lost his right arm. But if Nelson had not been supported by his country subsequently—if his country had not upheld him by their generous sympathy, they would never have seen the hero of a Trafalgar or a Nile.

At a dinner at South Creaque, the Earl of LEICESTER said, that for the first time in his recollection the demand for labour in some parts of Norfolk had exceeded the supply—a very different state of things from that which prevailed a few years since, before such extensive emigration took place. It was true that by the introduction of reaping machines, &c., agricultural operations were less dependent on manual labour, but it had never yet been found that the demand for labour had been diminished by the introduction of machinery. On the contrary, the demand for labour had increased of late; and he believed that never at any time did the proportion of labour per acre amount to more on the large farms of West Norfolk than at present. The army and navy now offered such inducements to the labouring classes, that he believed if they were more known the number of those who tilled the soil would be still further lessened. No man of any education at all was in a much worse position than the agricultural labourer, or in a worse position to improve himself. He could not admit that the paltry sums agricultural societies were enabled to give for good conduct were in any way an equivalent or payment for character or moral worth; they were merely public approvals of the recipients' conduct. But it did not rest with public societies to reward meritorious

servants; it was the master who should be the kind protector and friend, and it was on his sympathy that the poor man with a large family must continually depend. It was the duty of all classes of the agricultural community to promote the welfare of the labourer. Much depended on the landlords, but more on the employer. Agricultural labourers must no longer be mere machines, and the associations established had tended very much to improve their social position, and to add to their comfort and happiness.

Those brilliant senators, the honourable members for Middlesex, have been talking to a considerable extent this week. After a ploughing match at Staines, the Hon. GEORGE BYNG and his coadjutor Mr. HAMBURY discussed the question of protecting our shores, and defending our territory; and maintaining our ascendancy on the seas. Mr. Byng's speech was the speech of the night, and it is somewhat satisfactory to know that amid so many exclamations in favour of plenty of estimates, we have it stated that peace, after all, is the best policy. Mr. Byng wishes to give to the word "politics" a larger meaning than it at present takes, and he is anxious that those ministers who commit mistakes should not be condemned as being actuated by bad motives. The hon. member undoubtedly is in favour of peace at home.

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P., has been on a little tour in Italy, and on his return has hit upon the happy idea of making capital out of his trip. He therefore writes a letter to his constituents at Perth, informing them that as he saw nothing could be done just now in the way of reform, he thought it is duty to go and look after Italian affairs. He says he had the "privilege (in Exeter-hall phrase) of conversing with Signor Farini and General Garibaldi at Modena, and with Baron Ricasoli and General Salvagiolli at Florence, and was almost equally delighted with the sentiments expressed by each, manifesting a statesmanlike comprehension of affairs; combining moderation with energy, and practical wisdom with honest determination of purpose." Most sincerely do I wish them God-speed, believing, as I do, that with their success is bound up, not only the happiness of Central Italy and the religious welfare of thousands of its inhabitants, but the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Of course, in the above, remember I do not refer to that clerical party whose worldly interests are identified with the triumph of the papacy, and who care not who is sacrificed so that its interests are advanced.

LORD HATHERTON made the leading speech at a dinner at Handsworth, near Birmingham, on Tuesday night. It was a rifle-club dinner, and every speaker naturally directed attention to the question of invasion. It was asserted that even the clergy are ready to take the field, and help to beat back any foreign intruder from our shores. Lord Hatherton wants 15,000 men to defend Plymouth, 10,000 for Portsmouth, and 10,000 for the Isle of Wight. He further thinks that the ballot should be established for the militia.

At the Leominster agricultural dinner party the speeches turned a good deal upon the Gloucester and Wakefield exposures of political corruption. Lord W. GRAHAM was of opinion that the county constituencies are pure as compared with towns, but he ought to have remembered that landlords are not much in the habit of giving their tenants the chance of accepting bribes.—Mr. HARDY spoke more courageously and wisely. He contended that the whole country was implicated in the corruptions of Gloucester and Wakefield, and he spoke energetically of the necessity of financial retrenchment.

The contest for Whitby, arising through the death of Mr. Stephenson, promises to be a sharp one. Mr. Chapman, Chairman of Lloyds', is in the field as a Tory, and so is Mr. George Hudson. The Liberal candidate will be Mr. Thompson, the chairman of the North Eastern Railway.

Original Correspondence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, 6 p.m.

Upon their return from Bordeaux the Imperial Court repaired to St. Cloud, where it is thought they will stay only for a few days. Prince Napoleon has gone to England to inspect the Great Eastern before its departure from Holyhead. The Prince pretending great interest in everything pertaining to the progress of the arts and sciences, and especially to those connected with navigation; it was once proposed to make him High Admiral of France.

I noticed in my last a curious case of spurious ingots of silver having been pawned at the Monte de Piété for a sum considerably above their actual value. The individual who pawned these ingots, and who is now the manufacturer of the article, has been arrested upon being taken into custody, the

scamp ostentatiously thanked God for an arrest which would make his scientific discovery known to the world. The barrister retained for his defence has written to the papers to vindicate his client from the charge of fraud. His invention is certainly very ingenious; the imitation of silver is perfect. Michel (so he is named) is at present detained at Mazas awaiting his trial which will bring matters fully to light, both in regard to the invention and its author. Meanwhile opinion is divided, whether to consider him a madman, a rogue, or a man of genius; it may be that he is a little of all.

There is some talk in the scientific world here, of the new planet discovered by the German astronomer, M. Luther, on the 22nd of last month. It has received the name of Mnemosyne.

The *Observateur* of Paris has been publishing a series of papers on the frequent appearances of Aurora Borealis which have taken place of late; some think that these predict a hard winter.

Lamartine's "Entretiens" are still continued. Commercially considered, this work has not met with success, although very much admired. The poet's affairs are not yet satisfactorily arranged, the subscription not having come up to the expected mark. People wonder that he does not try his hand at a poem, as there is little doubt that anything from the pen which wrote "Jocelyne," would meet with a large meed of public favour. In his "Entretiens," Lamartine has drawn a sort of parallel between M. Thiers and the Emperor, prudently concealing the latter's name. He rather happily describes the character of M. Thiers' genius as a landscape without sky!

As I am on the subject of literature, I may mention that Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has come to France on a visit, having for its principal object the investigation of the state of labour, chiefly in reference to the Institution, known as "Conseils de Prud'hommes."

Mr. B. Jerrold, like his late father, takes great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the working classes, and the wide circulation of the newspaper he directs will insure attention to his views. The *Patrie* the other day notices a translation of Mr. Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," which has lately appeared, and has been very well received. Mr. Dickens' writings are much admired here, when they appear in a French dress.

The son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Norton, died here a few days ago. He was in his thirtieth year, and for some time past had been attached to the service of the British legation.

The *Univers* has received a government warning for a petulant article upon the China question. M. Veuillot's organ has been warned several times of late, and this may be taken as another indication on the part of the Government to break with the Ultramontane faction. Considering the services they have rendered to Louis Napoleon, both on his election as President of the Republic in 1848, and, subsequently, after the *coup d'état* in 1851, the Ultramontanes may, with some show of reason, reproach him with ingratitude.

Every day, almost, in the reign of the would-be modern Augustus, brings to light some new project for the improvement of Paris. The Jardin de Plantes is going to be considerably enlarged by the annexation of the vast space now known as the Entrepot de Vins. The chestnut trees which adorned the latter place are being conveyed to the Champs Elysees, where they will be replanted, and will, by the luxuriance of their verdure, contribute a fresh beauty to that delightful promenade. A new edifice, destined for the Prefecture of Police, is also to be constructed on the western side of the Palais de Justice.

The Sardinian minister for foreign affairs, General Dabormida, arrived in Paris on Sunday morning, and was received in audience by the Emperor at St. Cloud on Monday. It is said that the purport of his Excellency's mission regards, principally, the question of the debt owed by Lombardy to Austria. It is also conjectured that the Sardinian envoy will plead that his sovereign may be allowed to occupy the duchies with his troops. The regency of Prince Carignan is, probably, the most important question which will be discussed between the Emperor and Victor Emmanuel's emissary.

The judicial inquiry into the abduction of Mr. Hua's child has terminated in the commitment for trial of the young girl who was arrested at Orleans. As for the girl's mother there is no case against her, and accordingly she has been discharged.

Monday's *Moniteur* contains a decree regulating the constitution of the Syndicate of *Agents de Change* in a way likely to give satisfaction to the public at large and the frequenters of the Bourse in particular. Unfortunately, no Imperial edict can prevent the dishonest moves of which the Bourse is the constant theatre, or can effectually abate the canards which are every day set a flying within its precincts.

The Count of Montemolin, the pretender to the throne of Spain, has arrived in Paris, and taken apartments in the Hotel du Rhin, occupying, it is said, the identical room formerly tenanted by Louis Napoleon when he was a deputy in the National Assembly.

GERMANY.

BREMEN, October 19th, 1859.

The following is the reply made by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, through the medium of his minister, to the note of Count Rechberg. After some introductory remarks bearing upon the receipt and contents of the Austrian note, the Duke proceeds to say, that the observations as uttered by him, as correctly reported in the public journals, bore reference particularly to the address presented to him by the City of Gotha, and when Count Rechberg complains that in that address Austria was placed in a line with Denmark and the Netherlands, with regard to the Germany of the future, he can hardly imagine that the Duke adopts such an acceptance, for the Count is well aware that in the great struggle from which Austria has just issued, the Duke gave the most convincing proofs that nothing could be further from his thoughts than to place Austria in a line with Denmark and the Netherlands. If the Duke was ready to draw the sword for those territories of Austria not guaranteed by the Germanic Confederation, how could he entertain the wish to exclude from Germany the German territories of the Austrian empire?

Count Rechberg states that, as the Duke will not conceal from himself, the aim of this newly-formed so-called national party is the complete negation of the relations existing between his Imperial Majesty and the other Princes of Germany, including His Highness the Duke, and that consequently any encouragement or countenance shown to that party was equivalent to a separation from the Confederation; and upon this a protest is based against the Duke's expression of opinion. The position and power of Austria lends weight to the charges made by the Imperial minister, that it is the desire of the Duke to break a compact which is the protecting bond that at present unites princes and people of Germany, and it is, therefore, incumbent on the part of the Duke to protest most emphatically against an interpretation, which in a formal, as well as material, point of view, is in total opposition to his sentiments.

For whatever may be the aim of the party alluded to by Count Rechberg, not only have the subjects of the Duke, but the Duke himself, the right to claim that when they express the wish or the hope that the public law of Germany should undergo an alteration, no one should assume that they intend or desire the alteration to be effected otherwise than by the voluntary concurrence of all the high parties concerned.

I will take the liberty to pause in my translation, at this paragraph, which has cost me an hour in the endeavour to discover its real meaning, and I am almost ashamed to say, I am still unsuccessful. To comprehend my difficulty your readers must have the original before them, and be fully alive to the past history of the existing German Princes. The Duke of Saxe Coburg is universally believed to be an honest and patriotic man. I will not, I dare not attempt to gainsay this general belief; but I, for my own part, would never put political faith in the man who could calmly sit down and compose a paragraph like the foregoing. At first sight it appears to convey an acknowledgment of an inherent right on the part of the people to have a voice in the making or uttering of the laws of the land, but a close study shows that nothing more is said than that they have a right to claim a correct interpretation of their sentiments expressed in a petition.

The Duke, through his minister Seebach, proceeds to say, that no one can be more firmly convinced than he that such changes without this voluntary concurrence would only lead to the destruction of the public welfare, and present no guarantee for a lasting benefit from such changes.

The Imperial Government itself within these last ten years has by formal notes invited the German Governments, to take a part in a revision of the Federal compact, and laid before them plans of an alteration which contained very considerable curtailments of the privileges guaranteed to them by the act of the Congress of Vienna; and had it been asserted that Austria had desired to carry out these alterations without the consent of the States concerned, she would be justified in declaring such an interpretation as incorrect. The Duke is entitled to a similar right.

His Highness may likewise claim to be judged by his own words. He greeted with joyful hope "the desire for national strength and greatness, of power abroad and unity at home."

His Highness declared that "be the ways what

they might by which this desired goal was sought to be attained, and take what form soever the future Constitution of Germany might, one thing was certain, that nothing really beneficial could be obtained unless Princes as well as States were ready to make sacrifices for the sake of the whole."

These words not only explicitly acknowledge the free concurrence of the German Princes, but also exclude the assumption that the national strengthening of Germany can be attained but in one way. They admit simply that the whole demands a sacrifice from the parts.

And are these ideas really opposed to those of the Imperial Government?

Austria has but lately experienced that even in her position as a non-German power she meets with the ardent support of the people of Germany; that those very political parties, from whom the reverse has ever been anticipated, have exerted themselves with ardour to support the German Imperial State against every foreign aggression. Should not, then, this self-same experience have shown that the forms in which the direction of affairs of the Confederation is enveloped tend rather to cripple every national progress (*Aufschwung*, soaring) than to promote it? and that if any German State has cause to wish for forms in which the patriotic instincts of the nation to make its influence felt abroad may find full development, this State is the Imperial State itself, whose integrity is bound up with the most precious interests of Germany? Perhaps it is worth the consideration of the Imperial Government that beyond Austria and Prussia there live eighteen millions of Germans, who are not alone dissatisfied with the German Federal Compact, but view it with sorrow, because it deprives the nation of the esteem due to it abroad, and prevents effective assistance being rendered to any of its members that may be attacked. The Imperial Government will not conceal from itself that this state of feeling, if it could be kept down till 1848, and if mixed, as it was, with extraneous elements, it could be suppressed in 1849, is now of an intensity that renders it well deserving of the attention of the Governments, and that not the negation of this hitherto legal agitation, but the acknowledgment and guidance of the same by the Governments can make it conducive to the welfare of every member of the Confederation, and, not the least, to that of the Imperial State.

The Duke would consider any change made without due regard to the interests of Austria as deplorable. Attached to the person of the Emperor by proofs of his gracious goodwill and by the possessions of his House closely connected with the fortunes of the Austrian Monarchy, his Highness would have many reasons to desire the greatness and power of Austria did not reasons of patriotic interest speak more eloquently. The mere maintenance of the existing state of things is hardly possible for any considerable length of time; and the Duke hopes that the Federal Constitution will soon be able to offer a basis, upon which an arrangement in accordance with the interests of Austria and the strengthening and defending of the whole of Germany may be made.

The amalgamation of the different parties which have hitherto been disputing upon constitutional doctrines, an amalgamation proceeding from the ardent desire to bring effective help to Austria, ought rather to have the encouragement than the opposition of Austria. At least, this is the view which his Highness takes of the present movement for unity and reform, and he thinks that, as a German Prince, he is bound, in this sense, to give it his countenance.

In conclusion, he requests Count Rechberg to bring this reply to the knowledge of his Majesty the Emperor.

This, I am inclined to think, is the very last-lying speech and confession of the unity and reform question, for the Governments of Hanover and Hesse appear now to have given ear to other counsels, and are letting the prosecutions instituted drop. This late agitation, at the commencement, bore a look of 1848 about it; and although there was no real stamina in the movement, an accident might have given it a force and vivacity which might have led to a complete revolution. It is somewhat difficult to give the English reader a strictly correct view of the political movements in this country, for however matter-of-fact and dull the description may be, the words will convey more animation than the thing itself possesses. The agitation which has been lately going on confined itself in fact to the newspapers. There were no meetings, discussions, nor parties. In England the movement would have been moonshine, but here it was, nevertheless, a real movement.

The plan of a lottery to defray the Schiller Festival has been made public. The plan is—1st. Every ticket to cost one dollar. 2nd. The purchaser of ten tickets to receive one gratis. 3rd. Every ticket will gain a prize. 4th. Every prize to

be worth at least the one dollar cost price. 5th. The first chief prize: a cottage, with garden land attached, situated in a pleasant country near Eisenach, promised by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. 6th. Numerous other chief prizes, the greater part given by sovereign princes and patrons of the undertaking, will consist of works of art, articles of luxury, &c., &c. In mentioning this plan, however, I must, in justice, not omit to note that it meets with strenuous opposition from some journals, who consider the lotteries as the bane and disgrace of Germany, and complain bitterly that to bring their noble Schiller's name in connexion with a gambling transaction, is to degrade both Schiller and themselves. The enthusiasm for this poet is so vivid that it amounts to religious veneration; and it must be said that in their preparations for the festival in his honour they earnestly desire to keep clear of dross and commercial speculation.

We have been looking forward to the termination of the Toll Conference, and the publication of the tariff, but although the latter is completed and in print, it has not yet been made public. The Conference is still sitting.

There is a prosecution going on against a German paper published in London, but it excites no interest here. The paper was confiscated: why, is a puzzle to me. The police in this case has again shown great imprudence, for before the prosecution the paper in question was entirely unknown, now it is sought for by every one, and will doubtless find more subscribers here, in spite of the high postage upon papers from England.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, ETC.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It is reported that the classic pile at Newstead, the residence of the late Colonel Wildman, together with the estate, exceeding 3,000 acres in extent, will shortly be brought to the hammer in one lot. The late lamented owner of Newstead purchased the estate in 1818 for £94,000; and since that period very large sums of money have been expended in improving it. It is to be hoped that the future possessor may have as much regard for the memories and associations of Newstead with Byron as were constantly evinced by the gallant colonel.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* speaks of a forthcoming history of the Crimean war from the pen of the author of "Ethen." He says:—"Mr. Kinglake spent some time on the scene of operations; his powers as a writer are too well known to need praise; and what is perhaps quite as important, he is to have the use of the papers of the late Lord Raglan. I believe that he enjoyed his lordship's acquaintance; and I find it very generally anticipated—certainly in military circles—that the result of the work will go far to the vindication of his lordship's character as a soldier. With the exception of an article of Mr. Haywood in the *North British Review*, nothing like an authoritative answer has yet been given to the attacks of the *Times*' correspondent, and the libels which M. Bazancourt compiled for his depreciation and the glory of the French army."

A few days ago, Professor Leopold Ranke, the well-known historian, published the first volume of a new work on the history of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A Berlin correspondent says:—"The book is written with the usual diplomatic finesse of the author, and will be of great interest to those who prefer the delineation of character and the portrayal of motives to the exhibition of the general features and aspect of the time. Ranke has always been the historiographer—not of peoples, but of states; and in his new book he has not deviated from the path in which he has gained so many well-deserved laurels. But the principal merit of the work is the exactness of investigation in a field which, as yet, is but imperfectly known, and where most of the documents are like the sleeping princess, still in expectation of the fairy prince who comes to break the charmed spell. As was to be expected of an author of his tendencies, he speaks with the greatest respect of Macaulay, therein differing from some of the acknowledged writers of history in Germany. Indeed, he himself is not less opposed to the prevailing direction which these writers take than is his English confrere."

The *Opinione* of Turin says:—"M. Passerini has written to Baron Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior, to announce that he has discovered in the government archives at Florence a volume of letters of Machiavelli in the handwriting of Senator Bertolini,

and collected by him for publication. This copy, which was amongst documents lately presented to the archives by the Marquis Bertolini Carregas, will compensate the loss of a great number of autograph documents of Machiavelli which have been carried abroad during the last 60 years."

Mr. Thomas Alton, long connected with the London press, and during the last ten years with the *Toronto Globe* and the *Detroit Free Press*, was found dead in his bed, at Detroit, on the 27th ult., at the early age of 45. He left some large sums of money in two banks, of which the local judge at the inquest took possession.

"The committee of the fete of Schiller," says a communication from Berlin, "has just published the programme of what is to take place here. On November 9, the eve of the fete, there will be a grand procession with illumination, and coronation of the colossal statue of Schiller in one of the public squares; on the 10th a holiday in all the schools and colleges; distribution of popular writings on the life and works of the poet; distribution of albums, lithographs and other prints, medals, statuettes, &c.; extraordinary representations at all the theatres and other places of public amusement; at night, a general illumination. On the 11th, concerts and banquets in different districts of the city."

Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., announce for publication in the present month: "Nelly Carew," a novel by Miss Power; "The Memoirs of a Lady-in-Waiting," a novel, by the author of "Adventures of Mrs. Colonel Somerset in Caffraria," "Irene," a novel, in three vols.; "Helen Lester," a novel, by the author of "Garestone Hall"; a translation of Balzac's "Caesar Biotteau"; "Pre-Adamite Man"; "On the Steep Alp," a collection of Swiss Legends; "Echoes from the Harp of France," by Mrs. Carey. Mr. Skeet's announcements are:—"Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of Thomas Campbell," by Cyrus Redding, Esq.; "Travels in Morocco," by the late James Richardson, edited by his Widow; "My Study Chair, or Memoirs of Men and Books," by the late D. O. Maddy, Esq.; "Four Years in Burmah," by W. H. Marshall, Esq., late editor of the *Rangoon Chronicle*; "Too Much Alone," by F. G. Trafford; "Stockwell House, or Keeping up Appearances," by Cyrus Redding, Esq.; "Before the Dawn," by Kate Crichton; "Rich and Poor," by the author of "Gladys of Harlech."

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce the following works in their list of new publications in preparation: "Poems," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," with engravings by Birket Foster; "The Upper and Lower Amoor, a Narrative of Travel and Adventure," by Mr. Atkinson, author of "Oriental and Western Siberia," in 2 volumes, with numerous illustrations; "The Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham," by Mrs. Thomson; "Pictures of Sporting Life and Character," by Lord William Lennox; "Mr. and Mrs. Asheton," a novel, by the author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids;" and new works of fiction by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Miss Kavanagh, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, the author of "Margaret Maitland," &c. The next volume of Hurst and Blackett's "Standard Library" will comprise Sam Slick's "Wise Saws and Modern Instances."

The Philosophic Institution of Edinburgh will commence its new session on the 4th of November, when Professor Aytoun will deliver an inaugural address on "The Popular Traditions and Poetry of the North of Europe."

UNDER BOW BELLS. A City Book for all Readers. By John Hollingshead. Post 8vo.—Groombridge & Sons.

FACILITY of expression has surely reached a state of perfection, and the innumerable leading articles in newspapers, and essays and tales in other periodicals, show us that this talent has been largely disseminated. But together with such facility must be joined considerable power of observation, and a feeling for the good and the true, not unmixed with a sense of the ludicrous and the absurd. This style has much to recommend it, and is greatly to be admired if it be not strained, and if it do not verge into affectation or lapse into a mere cant of phraseology. It is, as all talents are, the offspring of the age in which we live. Our senses are stimulated to the uttermost, and observation is roused to the keenest state. Everything that surrounds a man of any mental activity tends to sharpen his faculties to the uttermost; and this very keenness of observation induces a sharp outlook to be kept on cant and humbug, so that there must be no less good sense than vividness of description and penetration of observation in the writings of a popular essayist.

To one eminent writer may be attributed this tone and tendency of modern literature; and it is no discredit to him to say that some of those called forth by his genius surpass him in strength of sense

and aptitude of illustration. Amongst those is the writer of the present volume, Mr. John Hollingshead—a name that would long since have been familiar through the length and breadth of the land had the odious system of anonymous writing not hitherto merged his reputation in that of the journal to which he has so ably contributed. There is indeed but one sentence in the present work we could rigidly condemn, and that is the one containing thanks to Mr. Dickens for permission to publish these essays in a collected form. We are perfectly aware that the proprietor of a periodical has the legal right of preventing his contributor from reaping reputation and further emolument by the collected publication of his essays; but when a sufficient time has elapsed, so as not to interfere in the periodical sale, it is but a dog-in-the-manger sort of spirit that would prevent the author from obtaining his fair acquirement of reputation and a full return for the articles. The foregoing such an arbitrary exercise of power by a man of genius at the very head of his particular class of literature surely hardly requires such explicit thanks. We allude to this subject warmly because it is of vital importance to the interests of literature, and so of the public and the nation, that authors should not sink into the condition of mere journeymen, and that the capitalists and leaders of authorship should not do as other capitalists and manufacturers do, take all the honour and reputation as well as the greater portion of the profit to themselves, whilst the inventors and the talented who produce the works are generalised in an undistinguished mass of journeymen and foremen. The tendency of modern literature flows in this direction, and a grasping arrogance on the one hand and a mean-spirited indifference, except towards the wages point of view, on the other, are fast hastening it to a state very undesirable in every way and for all concerned, whether writer, reader, or public.

We are doubly glad to meet Mr. Hollingshead, in his own proper person, and in his honest manner; and we are quite sure the public, having made his personal acquaintance, will not willingly relinquish it. His powers are of no common order, for if, according to the very hackneyed "*difficile est proprie*," &c.—"it is hard to say common things properly"—he triumphs in this way. His style, without having an iota of slip-slop, is easy and flowing; his humour is genial, and runs into satire that has no trace of morbidness in it. He touches also the chords of our feelings lightly and effectively; and his powers of description are admirably truthful and graphic. The book is such easy reading that it is hardly necessary to point out particular passages. We are quite sure every page of it will be read. "The City of Unlimited Paper" has already received a large circulation, having been reprinted into almost all our newspapers, from the *Times* downwards; and "My Lost Home" is an admirably pathetic tale. But it would be endless to go through the twenty-five papers, and therefore we will conclude by recommending the reader to immediately get the little volume; and we are quite sure he will appreciate not only the excellent writing but the immense amount of accurate information contained in it. Mr. Hollingshead has the power of the writers of fiction, but he has a mind that leads him to apply it to the promotion of sound truths and the reporting of rigid facts.

SERIALS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (No. 224).—Amongst the departments of knowledge, which can still be more successfully treated by the quarterly than by daily and weekly periodicals, we may place all that relates to Psychology or mental science. The time will come when it will be so simplified, that, like every other merely descriptive science, it may be successfully treated by the most popular journals. As yet it is so encumbered by the uncouth phraseology of the schoolmen; and the phenomena of consciousness, which embrace all other phenomena, are so seldom considered exclusively and separately, that writings on the subject are calculated rather to confuse than enlighten, and, therefore, are neglected by those who write for the multitude. For reflecting students with much leisure and more affection for learned crudities than practical knowledge, who constituted the bulk of readers a century ago, such works still have a charm, and this class of persons will read with pleasure the first article in the *Edinburgh Review* on "Bain's Psychology." They will be induced by it to read the work criticised, if they

have not before read it, to which the review is a good introduction. That either Mr. Bain or the reviewer adds much to our accurate knowledge of the mental phenomena, we cannot assert. On some points both have contributed—as in treating of “belief,” another name for the state of consciousness, whatever it be, which immediately precedes action—to increase prevalent confusion. To both, however, the public is indebted for putting very prominently forward, and showing in some detail, that spontaneous muscular exertion—the immediate consequence of life, of pleasure, or pain—is the origin of all voluntary power, including the motion of our limbs, and of all the vast knowledge which thereby comes into the minds of all the generations of men. This is a most important principle, stated long ago by Darwin, now very clearly stated and illustrated, and worthy of being always remembered. If this spontaneous result of life, of pleasure, or pain be sufficient to provide, in conjunction with the senses all the furniture of the mind—if to it as a guide the Almighty trusts all his creatures at all times, surely the human lawgiver may trust to it, and leave his unfortunate and tortured subjects in maturity, as he must leave them in infancy, to find their way to welfare by the spontaneous or naturally ordered results of life. To discuss such an important subject is appropriate work for a quarterly journal, and is very ably done by the *Edinburgh*, as well as by the author reviewed.

Another subject treated of in the *Review*, which could only find its way into the journals for the multitude through the pages of more carefully prepared and elaborate productions, is what are called the *Graffiti*, or writings on the walls of houses in Pompeii, and other buried Roman cities.

“Person used to say,” to quote the reviewer, “that more of the every-day life of the Athenians was to be learned from a single newspaper such as ours than from all the comedies of Aristophanes.” What the newspaper would have told of the higher and more educated class, a few specimens of what Mr. Mayhew describes as “patter” literature would disclose of the street life of the ancients; but highly as we should prize a Pompeian street-ballad or broad-sheet, we cannot help thinking that, at least as regards the outdoor life of the population of Pompeii, these wall-scribbings afford by no means a bad substitute.”

The merit of first calling attention to these important scribbings is due to Dr. Christopher Wordsworth; but they have lately been closely examined, and one been found at Rome, of peculiar significance, by Father Garucci. Of his interesting labours in this interesting field of antiquity the Reviewer gives an interesting account. His few extracts and comments bring before us the domestic life of the Romans more distinctly than the most elaborate chapters of Gibbon, written only for this purpose. “They fully confirm, if they do not darken, the hateful impressions regarding Pompeian morality, which were produced by the pictures, images, and other relics of the city brought to light by the earlier explorations.” The article is full of information, and will be read and studied.

A writer in the *Review* has obtained possession of a diary of a visit to England in 1775 of (the Rev. Dr. Thomas Campbell) an Irishman, that has been found in New South Wales, and of which, as he supposes him to be the only copy on this side of the equator, he gives copious extracts. New illustrations of the character of Samuel Johnson and his contemporaries are always welcome, and the reviewer has done a great service to the reading public by making this book known, and by the information he supplies of the author.

The notices of Sir Emerson Tennant’s “Account of Ceylon,” of Senior’s “Travels into Turkey and Greece,” of Carlyle’s “Frederick the Great,” and Thackeray’s “Virginians,” of the “Correspondance inédite of Madame du Deffaud,” of the War in Italy, and of the “Secret Organization of Trades,” are all very good articles, but did not require months of study to produce them. Both Sir Emerson Tennant’s and Senior’s books have already been “guttled,” and the reviewed articles differ from those of minor periodicals, chiefly in their length. No penny-a-liner, however highly paid for the puff, could possibly exceed the fulsome and nauseous praise which the reviewer bestows on Sir Emerson Tennant’s compilation. The article on the Italian campaign is confined to the military incidents with which the reading world has already been made familiar by the newspapers. To refresh the memory, this recent history may be read with advantage.

Mr. Carlyle, who is said to sweat with agony as he produces his tortuous sentences, is very properly condemned for his truly absurd attempt to make the world believe “that the truculent and besotted monstrosity of kingship, Frederick William, was an honest, a true, and a heroic man.” His history of Frederick the Great is correctly described as “a conspicuous example of all that a history ought not to be.” Who has written the article we know not; but the

hand which fells Mr. Carlyle as with a sledge hammer is like that of a rival historian. Baron Macaulay, in a towering literary rage, is the only person we are acquainted with, capable of inflicting such a merciless chastisement as the *Edinburgh Review* contains on one of its old contributors. Whoever may be the writer, we are grateful to him for the slashing. Latterly Mr. Carlyle has used his great powers only to depreciate modern life, as relative to past barbarity, and make a jumble of the English tongue.

Mr. Thackeray’s “Virginians,” too, is described as “neither antiquarian nor historical,” as “having no plot,” and the author as misapplying his power “to a hybrid sort of composition between history and fiction.” With such writing, literature is now obviously overdone, and this article in the *Edinburgh* may lead the way to a very necessary curtailment. Everything relating to the manners of the French, or rather the Parisians, immediately preceding the great revolution, has an interest, and the reviewer’s notice of Madame du Deffaud, and the extracts he gives from the Duchesse de Choiseul’s letters add to our information of that period. It has been well said by Dumas, that the singular state of domestic morals which then existed amongst the upper classes in France was due to primogeniture, which made each nobleman particularly anxious about the heir to his titles and estates, while he was regardless of the paternity of all the chevaliers and abbés who came after the firstborn. Such a system, could it have been continued, might have led to the extinction of society; but society was preserved in France as it is preserved elsewhere, by the respect which the monogamist multitude cherished for marriage and the paternity of other offsprings than the eldest sons.

The reviewer’s notice of the “Secret Organization of Trades,” though extremely severe on the leaders of the strike, as despots and intriguers, and on the workmen as dupes, is on the whole a calm historical account of their organisations. It gives, very appropriately, some useful information on one of the most important questions of the day. No secret organisation can be defended; but for one thing unnoticed by the reviewer, the workmen on strike are worthy of honour. They feel the evils of being always a prey to extreme poverty and to unjust degradation, and they manfully, if ignorantly and erroneously, try to help themselves and better their condition. If they fall by the means they employ they will be no worse than the whole French nation, which tried and failed to get rid, by revolution, of the many evils which preyed on it. They will be no worse than the Italians who have for ages been unsuccessfully struggling for freedom. They will be a great deal better than the middle and mercantile classes of Europe generally, who feeling, or pretending to feel, a horror of war, have not, on two occasions lately, as they might, stopped the progress of the military power. The error of the workmen is only a specimen of the common ignorance of individuals, of classes, and of nations, of the “great natural laws of human society,” which the reviewer recognises, but which are quite as much and continually set at defiance by the aristocracy and the middle classes, as by the workmen. The present number of the *Review* is superior to most of its predecessors of the last few years, though no art can now replace it and the quarterly journals in the dominating position they formerly filled.

BENTLEY’S QUARTERLY REVIEW (No. III.)—We have before remarked that this review “means mischief.” This is a sort of meaning much needed in reviews now-a-days. They are wont to compromise all manner of offences on the peace-at-all-price system. Bentley is determined to speak out. “Honest men speak out,” and honest reviews ought to do the same. This is the spirit which so many denounce as mischievous—the feeble souls who think that truth is not to be spoken at all times and places, and who seldom find it convenient to speak it at all. Let us encourage Bentley, therefore, in such needful mischief-making. Does the present number carry out the pledge? Let us see.

First and foremost, there is an article on “France and Europe.” What appears at present a peace, is but an armistice. That is the critic’s opinion. His bias is shown in the phrases—“the dull, but well-meaning despotism of Austria,” and “the clever and selfish despotism of France.” Nevertheless, he is compelled to confess that the governments in Rome and Naples were atrocious; and that for the existence of those governments Austria was responsible, though not for their crimes. Nor is Austria yet expelled from Italy—she still reigns over three millions of Italians, and if the treaty of Villafranca had been carried out they would rule by the hands of dependent princes over about three millions more. Clear enough it is, this article must have been written some few weeks ago—even within the last day or two the prospect has improved. Nay, day by day it improves, and we are afraid that quarterly reviewing on politics must always be a day behind the fact.

“Shakspearian literature” is the subject of the next article, *à propos* of Mr. Staughton’s edition. This paper is much better than the first, but it deals with the old commentators, and is, therefore of little interest. Nor can we say more of M. Guizot’s “Monitors,” which give rise to a twaddling essay. Mr. Brayley’s “History of Surrey,” however, has produced an antiquarian sketch, indicating much research. The Physical Sciences, and their Connexion, also command deliberate investigation. Tennyson’s *Idylls* are reviewed in a vein of candour and approbation, and the critic’s remarks extend to the poet’s general works and his progress; but the whole affair is objectionably desultory. Mommsen’s “History of Rome” occasions some sensible observations. English Field Sports, Alpine Travellers, and the Court of Lewis XV. have also a share of attention.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE (No. IX).—This American journal progresses favourably, and among its “Notes and Queries” are some that are curious, both in regard to question and answer. The feature, borrowed from English example, is doubtless a good one.

COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF ENGLAND (Blackie & Son).—Parts XXIII. and XXIV. carry the reader to the reign of George III. and the year 1769. They are profusely and elegantly illustrated.

Erin-go-Bragh; or Irish Life Pictures. By W. H. Maxwell, author of “Stories of Waterloo,” “Wild Sports of the West,” “The Bivouac,” &c., &c. In 2 vols.—Richard Bentley.

IRISH LIFE PICTURES! The Irish people are the richest in natural humour of any country, and photographs of Irish life as it was ten or twelve years ago, awakens in us many feelings. “Erin-go-Bragh” is what the title implies—pictures of Irish life, and such pictures of Irish men and manners that few writers but Maxwell could have sketched. Though not unable to write a long story, Maxwell’s best tales are those that might be written at one sitting. There is always truthfulness in his pictures, and though most of these are of a humorous kind, some are blended, as in the “Stories of Waterloo,” with a genuine pathos peculiar to himself. In his longer works of fiction he appears to us to get spent and tired of his subject before he can get through it, and the consequence is, he often loses the thread of his narrative. This is painfully the case in “My Life,” and “Brian O’Linn,” but he excels in little episodes of real life, where he has been an eye witness. Consequently, they do not all tell favourably towards his countrymen. Though many of the sketches in the volumes before us are reprinted from “Bentley’s Miscellany,” contributed when that publication was in its palmy days, they will be quite new to many of the present readers of periodical literature. These sketches were considered by the late Doctor Maginn to be such truthful traits of his countrymen, that he collected them in their present form, and wrote a biographical and critical sketch of the life and writings of Maxwell, which is prefixed to the work.

The New and the Old; or California and India in Romantic Aspects. By J. W. Palmer, M.D., author of “Up and Down the Irrawaddi; or the Golden Dagon.”—Sampson Low and Son.

THIS volume contains a collection of sketches and stories collected by Mr. Palmer during his ramblings of professional life in India and California. Mr. Palmer was one of the first persons attracted to California by the news of the discovery of gold in 1849. Doctors were then at a premium; “half the population ill, and fees enormous—two ounces (of gold) a visit, medicine in proportion—a dollar a grain for quinine, and a dollar a drop for laudanum.” From his position the doctor had opportunities of having many little romances illustrative of the manners and customs of a people collected from nearly every quarter of the globe, from which the writer of “Up and Down the Irrawaddi,” might have written a very interesting book of travels. The volume before us is not very remarkable; the sketches are very slight in form, and are not such as throw much light on the semi-barbarous life led by the emigrant to California in the early time of the gold discoveries. From the title—which is imposing enough—we expected a better book.

Illustrations to How to Work the Microscope. By Lionel Beale, M.B., F.R.S.—John Churchill.

HERE are twenty-eight plates, all of the greatest utility; and with the excellent work which they have been engraved to illustrate will supply the student with ample means and materials for investigation.

JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE (No. 31.) Dr. Bucknill has this month, besides the regular official matter, presented his readers with two important papers—one on “Psychology,” by Dr. J. Stevenson Headman, and the other on “The Correlation of Mental and Physical Force,” by Dr. Henry Maudsley.

Fine Arts.

Mr. RUSKIN has written the following interesting letter to the *Times* on the subject of the new Turner Gallery.

Sir,—At the time of my departure for the Continent some months ago I had heard it was proposed to light the Turner Gallery at Kensington, with gas, but I attached no importance to the rumour, feeling assured that a commission would be appointed on the subject, and that its decision would be adverse to the mode of exhibition suggested.

Such a commission has, I find, been appointed, and has, contrary to my expectation, approved and confirmed the plan of lighting proposed.

It would be the merest presumption in me to expect weight to be attached to any opinion of mine, opposed to that of any one of the gentlemen who formed the commission; but as I was officially employed in some of the operations connected with the arrangement of the Turner Gallery at Marlborough-house, and as it might therefore be supposed by the public that I at least, concurred in recommending the measures now taken for the exhibition of the Turner pictures in the evening, at Kensington, I must beg your permission to state in your columns that I take no share in the responsibility of lighting the pictures either of Reynolds or Turner with gas; that, on the contrary, my experience would lead me to apprehend serious injury to those pictures from such a measure; and that it is with profound regret that I have heard of its adoption.

I specify the pictures of Reynolds and Turner, because the combinations of colouring material employed by both these painters are various, and to some extent unknown; and also because the body of their colours shows peculiar liability to crack and to detach itself from the canvas. I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the fitness of the gallery at Kensington, as far as could be expected under the circumstances, for the exhibition of the Turner pictures by daylight, as well as to the excellence of Mr. Wornum's chronological arrangement of them in the three principal rooms.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. RUSKIN.

Demark-hill, October 20.

P.S.—I wish the writer of the admirable and exhaustive letter which appeared in your columns of yesterday on the subject of Mr. Scott's design for the Foreign Office would allow me to know his name.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE.—The announcement of the "Trovatore" attracted as large an audience Saturday last as we remember to have seen collected on any Italian opera night at this establishment, and the performance was not a whit inferior to the anticipations we expressed in our last number. The tone of our brief and hurried notice of the "Traviata" was, we are now convinced, just, though not enthusiastic. The excellencies indeed of this little troupe of singing swallows, whom Mr. Smith laid hold of as they were preparing for their autumn migration, appeared even greater in Verdi's masterpiece than we were led to expect from their doings in the feeble "Traviata," while the singing of the indigenous choir and the efforts of the fragmentary orchestra were as ineffective to the full on Saturday as they were on Friday. A very large and intelligent audience, to make a long story short, were delighted with Madlle. Piccolomini's new reading of *Leonora*, which was, to our thinking, infinitely finer, from a dramatic point of view, than that of any of her many gifted contemporaries, though it must, in truth, be owned to be, to a certain limited extent inferior as a piece of vocalisation. The excellent genius of the actress is, however, more patent than the slight shortcoming of the singer: for this our readers may take our word. We said in our last number that the Signori Belart and Aldighieri would be found notable acquisitions to the opera stage. Our opinion on that head is now much strengthened. The former, though evidently labouring under an affection of the throat that imparted a "wooliness" to his voice, has clearly an admirable organ, though not very powerful, and excellent taste, with much cultivation. In the gem of the opera (for the tenor) the "Mal Reggendo," which demands considerable power, he was not equal to the situation; but in the "Deserto sulla terra," and the "Ah che la Morte" he sang elegantly as well as passionately, while in much of the grand concerted music of the *finales* to Acts 2 and 4 he exhibited sufficient power, and no less excellent quality, than in the more subdued passages above named. Signor Aldighieri, the baritone, we shall also watch henceforth with pleasure and interest. He seemed to catch the dramatic

fervour from the Piccolomini; and while in his solos he was faultless, his superb voice and handsome person, told admirably in the concerted pieces. We regret that an operatic company of such remarkable homogeneity and promise (as regards the principals) should be so suddenly dispersed; and should they again appear, as is probable, amongst us, we shall not hesitate to commend them to our readers.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON'S CHOIR, which now musters 200 strong, has given a concert in the early part of the week in the Minor Hall, Exeter Hall, which was well attended. A splendid collection of voices, admirably trained by the conductor, who is one of our leading metropolitan organists, performed with the greatest *ecclat* the delicious and favourite madrigals, "In going to my lonely bed," "Down in a flow'ry vale," and "Since first I saw your face," besides other *morceaux* by Mozart, Bishop, and other composers. The instrumental portion of the entertainment was supported by Miss Boddy (piano) and Herr Suppus (violin) with ability. The next concert will take place on Wednesday, November 16.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new serio-comic drama by Mr. J. Morton, entitled "A Husband to Order," was produced here on Monday evening with success, adapted from the French. It gives scope for the display of the talent of several prominent members of the Olympic company. Mr. H. Wigan, Mr. G. Cooke, Miss Wyndham, and Mrs. Emden were all well fitted, and exerted themselves with effect to secure the harmonious whole, which was warmly received by a crowded house.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The revived "Willow Copse" continues to be the *piece de resistance* at this theatre, and despite the enormous counter-attraction of the many new pieces brought forward at other theatres, bids fair to hold the stage, if the manager so will it, for some time to come. And no wonder; for the one scene "In the Willow farm," in which Mrs. Mellon, Miss Simms, and Mr. Webster appears, is worth a wilderness of every day dramas. So highly wrought is this scene by these admirable artists that few there are so hardy as may restrain the tributary tear, that last and greatest, though silent, offering an actor may hope for. No less meritorious in its pleasant way is the scene between the needy, seedy *Augustus de Rosherville* (Mr. Toole) and *Meg* (Mrs. Mellon), in the last act. The authors were certainly in their best of vein when they hit upon these characters which, if they are not of all time, at least have been of all our time. A drama is in rehearsal here by the author of "The Poor Strollers." It is said to be of the stirring and harrowing class, affording great opportunities for all the talent under Mr. Webster's direction, to which (rumour is our sole authority) Mr. Emery, long estranged from the Adelphi stage, may not improbably, ere long, be added.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—In our notice of the Astleian horse piece, as some would irreverently term the "Garibaldi," we have spoken of Mr. T. Taylor as an engineer. He might, not without reason, blazon on his banner the "Ubique" of the military-scientific corps. He is incumbent of the Haymarket, and peculiar of the Olympic: Mr. Wigan takes him in his valise to Brighton, and Mr. Webster adopts him in case of need as a stop gap at the Adelphi: we welcome him in the Westminster marshes on Monday, and on Tuesday he crops up, still prosperous, on the heights of Islington. Here his new play, "The Fool's Revenge," will probably make a sensation. To begin our report on it *à la mode*, we must hint at its foreign extraction. It may be taken for granted, on the authority of the most learned and accurate of our brotherhood, that the work is a pretty free translation of Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse," tessellated with scraps of incident from other French dramas, and, as we can ourselves witness, with lines, fragments of lines, and images from English sources. The plot is as follows:—Years before the commencement of the action (1488) the wife of one Antonio Borgia, notary public of Florence, was torn from him by a noble ruffian, Guido Malatesta. He consecrates the remainder of his life to the idea of a grand revenge; he abandons his home and follows the wrong-doer to the Court of Faenza. There we find him as Bertuccio (Mr. Phelps) the Court fool, feeding his grudge with the continual sight of his foe, scattering his ferocious jests among a hated throng of courtiers, and in secret cherishing a beautiful daughter, Fiordelisa (Miss Heath), to whom he has revealed neither his name, his calling, or his antecedents, but whom he keeps from the sight of men as from the tongue of snake or the breath of pestilence. "A wife for a wife" is his master thought, and to carry out his end he abets the criminal designs of the Duke Galeotto Manfredi (Mr. Henry Marston) upon the Countess Ginevra Malatesta (Miss Caroline Parkes), and also empoisons against her the mind of the illused Duchess Francesca (Miss Atkinson), who has but too good reason to lend ears to his crafty tale. But while he dis-

ports himself demoniacally in his intrigue, the fowls discover his own dove's-nest, and to avoid their violence *Fiordelisa* is compelled in his absence to leave their home, and by chance is sheltered in the house of *Malatesta*, nay, in the very chamber of his wife. Thither, at the same hour, *Bertuccio*, in pursuance of his plot, guides the libertine Duke, and aids, unwittingly, in the forcible abduction of his own child. Thus closes Act II., and in the third we see him triumphantly scoffing at his supposed victim, *Malatesta*, and urging the wronged wife of *Manfredi* to poison her supposed rival. But the tables are turned on the entry of *Ginevra* (*Malatesta's* wife) from the country, and the climax is, of course, the Fool's discovery that he has been caught in his own sprynge. This is, of course, to all intents and purposes, the end of the play, though for the comfort of the spectators we are shown that *Fiordelisa* has escaped the poisoned cup of *Francesca* and the arts of the Duke, while the latter lays stiff and stark in his chair at the banquet table. It is superfluous to say that Mr. Phelps is equal in all respects to the fine situations above indicated, rising at times to a high tragic level. As the loving father and the biting jester he is equally excellent: he seems almost to sanctify the passion of revenge, and sufficiently illustrates the tempest that rends the outwitted fool at the climax. The many other ladies and gentlemen engaged in the piece—among them most strikingly Mrs. H. Marston as a waiting-woman, *Brigetta*—all worthily second the exertions of the manager; and the decorators have equalled if not excelled their former feats on this stage. The play is skilfully composed and well acted throughout. It abounds in stirring situations, of which the most powerful, bordering, indeed, upon the revolting, is that in Act III., where the injured Duchess and the jester watch the door of the apartment wherein *Fiordelisa* is subjected to the proposals and perhaps force, of the licentious *Manfredi*. No pains or cost have been spared as regards the scenery and appointments, and there is no room for doubt that the exertions of the management will be rewarded with a prolonged success.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE companies of hand-bell ringers from Yorkshire, who made their first appearance in London on Saturday last, at the Crystal Palace, are styled the Holmfirth and Barnsley Bands, and each corps numbers, with its conductor, twelve members. The bells employed vary in size from the smallest ever carried by the mullin crier to the largest ever rung by the dustman, and are ranged upon a long table. The number used varies according to the key of the music to be played and the effects to be produced, so that each of the musicians has constantly to lay down one bell and take up a fresh one, and sometimes to play two at once. The skill, rapidity, and neatness with which these operations are conducted, can of course only be the result of long and incessant practice. The concert took place in the central transept, an area too large for the due appreciation of Campanological delicacies; but still a great deal of delight was manifested by the select company present. The programme included a selection from "Luceria Borgia," two of Haydn's choruses, with some dance music and popular tunes. The balloon ascent, on Tuesday, was so successful in one sense, and so unsuccessful in another, that in something over a minute the machine was lost to the view of a gaping crowd. Many who had averted their eyes for a brief space, in full security, were utterly scared at finding the place of it no more. The display of the fountains on the same day was all that could be desired. There was very little wind, plenty of light at the time, and the devices preserved their proper outline in a manner we should hardly have expected so near the equinox. Mr. Strange, the purveyor, gave a second *fete* on Wednesday. The novelty of the day was a capital boat-race on the lake. Some hundreds were present on the margin, and Mr. A. Wentzell, of Lambeth, directed.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Astley's—time-honoured Astley's—opened on Monday, and, although the same evening was chosen by the Olympic management for the presentation of a new drama, a select party of *connoisseurs* were drawn to Lambeth by the magic of a name. A hippodrome by Mr. Tom Taylor, of Haymarket, Olympic, Lyceum, Princess's—in fact, of worldwide celebrity as an author of ordinary dramas, comedies, and comediettas, serious, serio-comic, comic, and domestic—was, indeed, novelty enough to attract them. And though some noodles, who having falsely planted the clever dramatist on an heroic pedestal on the strength of an originality he never claimed, or was entitled to, pretend disgust at his descent from the high horse of Wych-street to the Lambeth cob, or, more properly, from the Olympic mount of Wych-street to the Olympic sawdust of Stangate, we must own that the master-hand is apparent in the (so-called) original

historical drama, "with great equestrian effects"—"Garibaldi." For none could more deftly than the adapter of "Still Waters Run Deep," and "The Contested Election," have plastered out the matter of three newspaper columns (that might have been) entitled "A Sketch of Garibaldi" into four acts of moderate length and fair interest. Not the most practised of the dramatists, who are vulgarly supposed to concoct trans-pontine dramas and spectacles for the modest guerdon of two pounds per act could more amiably than he have contrived *hiatus* for the Master of the Horse, the machinist, and the comic varlet to fill *ad libitum*. And not the most respectable of respectabilities, having done so much good on the *nil alienum* principle, and yet blushing to find it fame, could more modestly than Mr. Taylor have ignored his own presence on the scene of his new triumph and declined the ovation that twice two thousand sable hands were anxious to award him. But—*badinage* apart—the re-opening of Astleys is, from old associations, ever a pleasant affair, and on Monday it was more pleasant than usual. The subject of Mr. Taylor's drama is a taking one—worth a heap of money by itself; his treatment of it is Tayloresque, that is artistic; the ancillary horsemanship is of course excellent; while the scenery, and the *tableaux* especially, are far above the average. Our readers would not thank us for a sketch of the plot; but we may mention that the "Storm of the Roman Bastion," the "Moonlight View of Rome," "The Pine Wood on the Adriatic," and "The Combat on the Stelvio Pass," are all spirited and successful, both as regards pictorial effect and stage management. Mr. J. W. Ennis, an actor new to the London boards, who enacted *Garibaldi*, has quality in him that will, with industry, make him a position. Of Miss Kate Carson, who played *Anita* (wife of Garibaldi), we may fairly say the same. The comic element is abundantly supplied by Mr. George Belmore, who, as *Procopio*, a nigger servant, is both elastic and genuinely facetious; and last, not least, Mr. R. Phillips, as *John Beard*, a traveller in the hide and tallow line, who quits peaceful commerce for the society of the partizan chief and the excitement of "potting" Austrians, makes himself, by his intelligent management of his part, an object of especial interest. He is, as Mr. Taylor no doubt intended, just the very wandering Englishman with whom we have more than once been made familiar on the stages of the Boulevard; an eccentric laughing-stock in piping times of peace and quiet, but endowed, amidst arduous affairs, with a self-possessed heroic spirit, the constant acknowledgment of which upon their stage is one of the few yet charming compliments paid to our nationality by our fire-eating neighbours.

But the horses; we had all but forgotten the horses, the real principals at Astley's, and as indispensable in the "original historical drama of Garibaldi" as the *Hamlet* in the late Mr. Shakspeare's play of that name. The dear creatures—bless their soft faces, sleek white coats, pretty arched necks, and eager intelligent eyes—prance and curvet about as charmingly to us as they used some thirty years ago. What rugged scarps they climb; what a fragile bridge they scamper across; what a commotion they create, when they all but jump over the gas-lights and among the band in the "Stampede of wild steeds from the Corral," and how imposingly they bear themselves in the escalade of the St. Pancrazio breach, and in the cavalry affair of the Valtellina! Those who would know how with what eminent success these dumb artists get through their business must go and freshen up their memories as we did.

SIGNOR POLETTIS' Legerdemain and Conjuring Entertainments, known as the "Soirées Mystérieuses," were commenced for a season on Monday. A fashionable company honoured the Italian Wizard, who, as Wiljalba Frikell is the Prince of "Palmer's" (*i.e.*, sleight-of-hand professors), is the chief of the mechanical enchanters. We have not space for an enumeration of the tricks performed, which were elaborate in their way, and caused the greatest surprise and merriment.

The following distinguished fashionables have honoured the St. James's Theatre with their presence during the past week:—Duke of Richmond and Duchess of Richmond, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl of Cardigan, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Tenterden, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Conyers, Earl of Shelburne, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Dunkellin, Lord H. Lennox, Viscount Clifden, Baron Brunnow, Baroness Brunnow, Baron Rothschild, Sir R. Otway, Sir H. De Vaux, Sir Charles Taylor, Sir B. T. Phillips, Sir G. Armytage, the Austrian Ambassador, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Colonel Doyle, Colonel Adams, Colonel Carlton, Admiral Collier, Major Calthorpe, Colonel White, Captain Baring, Mr. Baring, Mr. Hobhouse, Lady Chantrey, Lady Jocelyn, and Mrs. Carlton.

COMMERCIAL.

UNIFORM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

PHILOSOPHICAL and speculative men have long dreamed of one uniform system of weights and measures to be used by all the people of the globe, just as they have dreamed of all men using one language. In the Millennium which is yet to come, we are all to speak with one tongue, measure with one yard, and weigh with one pound, and make all buying and selling with one coin. This is a very pretty philosophic dream, and who shall say that it is never to be realised? All men do speak, do buy and sell, do use money, and why should they not use the same weights and measures and the same language? Almost everywhere the hand, the foot, the arm, the outstretched arms have served as the standards of linear measure. Everywhere space is identical in all its minute and in its largest portions: everywhere some portion of it, more or less definite, is adopted as a standard of measure: everywhere it is susceptible of the most precise and determinate definition: everywhere and at all times the use of a precise portion of it, or a just measure, is admitted to be right, and conducive to welfare; and why, then, should not men everywhere adopt the same precise and determinate portion of space as the standard? So it is with weights and monies. The interests, the senses of mankind are, everywhere and at all times, similarly affected by the external world, however much their ignorance and their passions may add to or detract from its teaching: and it is not unreasonable to suppose that all may, in time, come to use one language and one system of weights and measures. This implies that some one system and some one tongue are the best for all; and to find out this best system as to weights and measures, and promote the use of it, is the object of the International Association, which last week met in Bradford.

At present mankind not only use different weights, measures, and monies, as they live under different Governments, but, in many instances, they use different measures, weights, and monies under the same Government. In one market of England they measure corn by the bushel, in another by the lb. or centner. In one market a stone is 14 lbs., in another a different number. Even our monies are not uniform throughout, though we have one standard, for by law we establish or permit one species of paper money in England and a different species in Scotland and Ireland. The Government, which pretends to make us all alike, cannot even compel the exclusive use of one instrument of exchange. To introduce a uniform system of weights and measures into every part of the empire, first ascertaining the best system, has been the object of two or three Parliamentary and Government investigations; while the object of the International Association is to make such a best system common to all nations. In general the Association has adopted, unreservedly, the decimal systems, and hopes to attain its object by making it complete and universal. The public too, so far as it has taken an active interest in the matter, at least all that part of it which claims to be scientific and requires improvement, goes with the Association, and has long demanded a reform in weights, measures, and monies on the decimal principle. By coining florins—or the tenth part of a pound—the Government conceded the principle, and not many months ago the decimal principle seemed likely to overflow the land.

Urged by its advocates, the Government appointed a commission, of which Lord Overstone and Lord Montagu were members, to inquire into the subject and into the means, it was understood, of introducing the decimal system into use. There was a general belief that its superiority was clearly established, and that the commission would ascertain the best means of carrying it into effect. Some two months ago the Commission made a report, and its conclusion that "a decimal coinage cannot be regarded as a well assured or demonstrated improvement on our present coinage; but must be considered of very doubtful value, accompanied beyond all question by many serious transactional difficulties." The Government, therefore, is not likely to carry out the decimal system, and the conclusion, understood to be chiefly due to Lord Overstone, has lowered

the noble ex-banker very much in the estimation of the decimal party. What can be done, or what will be done, is now very difficult to know; but it is quite certain that our complicated and confused system must be gradually or otherwise amended; and equally certain that there must continue to be an approximation amongst all people to the use of one best, and therefore common, system.

The International Association, according to M. Chevalier who came over from Paris on purpose to preside at the meeting at Bradford, is entirely agreed that for "each sort of measure, the subdivisions and the multiples shall be in decimal relation, with each other and with regard to the unity; that the different sorts of measures—those of length, superficies, volume, capacity, weight, and value—shall have a common element, by which they all approach each other, and from which they all derive by decimal relation." The foundation of such a system is to be "the dimensions of the planet we inhabit," or a part of these dimensions. But all the living things of this planet are naturally divisible into halves and quarters, and so it happens that the multiples of halves and quarters, or the duodecimal system now established amongst us is for many purposes better than the decimal system. If we derive the latter from our fingers, and therefore bring it into use almost everywhere, and derive the former from two sides, two legs, two feet, two wings, &c. &c., and also bring it into use almost everywhere. Nature supplies a basis for both systems. The great problem is to limit each system to its respective uses, and connect one with the other. Neither, exclusively, will serve all the purposes of business in the best manner, and all the inquiries hitherto made are only preliminary steps towards solving this problem. Till it be solved all hasty public alterations are to be deprecated: and we must wait in this, as in other cases, for complete knowledge, before we can act well.

There is the less occasion for public action, because it is in the power of every one who chooses to do as the Bank of England, the actuary of the National Debt, many insurance offices, and many merchants do, and employ the decimal system in all his own concerns, and translate the results into the other system when he has to deal with those who use it. All arithmetical and other teachers can adopt the decimal system in teaching, only explaining the means of translating the results. So it will gradually become familiar in practice, and prepare the way for an alteration in the law. Our pence reckoning, that in which the multitude is most interested, with all its consequences, is on the duodecimal system, our shilling and pound reckonings are on the decimal system, and we do not see why the multitude should have an alteration forced on them in which they are comparatively little interested. So far as larger sums and international transactions are concerned, the Government has already, as we have stated, recognised the decimal system in coining the florin and a ten-shilling piece, and as it undertakes to regulate the coinage, it may be justly required to make its gold coinage conform to the decimal system.

At present, in consequence of the increase of our commerce, the English pound, or sovereign, is acquiring an almost universal circulation. A law makes it alone the standard in England, but another law will not allow it to be used in India. Even these pray for it, and it is highly probable that it will become the money of India, as it is of Australia. Now the very essence of a good coinage is, that it should be equal multiples and divisions of some definite weight. A sovereign is pretty nearly the fourth part of an ounce, and were it exactly the fourth part of an ounce of pure gold, properly alloyed, it would be a reasonable coin. It contains, however 113.001 grains of fine gold, and 123.274 grains of standard gold, so that it is 8.999 grains less than one quarter of an ounce of pure gold, and 3.274 grains more than one quarter of an ounce of standard gold. Though we are accustomed to it, there can be no doubt that it is about as incongruous a coin as ever was kept in circulation in a civilized country. It is a chance and fraud-begotten coin, derived from successive reductions in the pound of silver by cheating sovereigns. It is neither a duodecimal nor a decimal part of any usually known quantity. It is an arbitrary unit. It gives the community endless trouble to ascertain the bullion relations of the coin—which determine its

value to the almost equally arbitrary coins of other countries.

The first step towards all men adopting a uniform coinage is to learn which is the best coinage; and ours, we have no hesitation to say, is far worse than the old Spanish coinage of gold and silver into ounces with numerous multiples and divisions of them, and circulating with one another, with no fixed legal relation of value betwixt the different metals or coins. There is no reason that we are aware of, why the ounce, or whatever weight may be fixed on as the unit, should not be divided into halves and quarters, and multiplied into doubles and quadruples, while men might reckon by the decimal system. The business of the Government is simply to coin the bullion, whether gold or silver, which it assays and certifies to be of a certain quality, into equal parts by weight, and leave everything else concerning money and calculation to commerce. The International Association, being in too much haste, invokes the action of Government—and not exactly in a right direction—before the general public is prepared to support it.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

There is a good demand for money—a better demand than might have been expected so soon after the dividends. This is an indication that trade is extending, of which other evidence may be found. Some bills are discounted at 2½, but, in general, the terms for discount are the same as the bank rate, 2½, and the Bank feels the demand, and is getting some bills.

In the Stock Exchange to-day there was considerable agitation. The Indian loan was thrown in considerable quantities on the Market, probably in order to meet the forthcoming additional payments to be made on the 25th, and the stock went down from 103½ or 102½. There were sinister rumours, too, of an immediate war between Spain and Morocco, arising from a mistaken telegram, and everything looked dull; subsequently it was ascertained that the telegram was an error, the name of a journal having been substituted for that of the Minister's, as recommending an immediate appeal to arms. Things then looked more hopeful, and the Indian loan went up again to 103½. Consols, which had been done at 95½, closed at 96, buyers. Through the week there has been a tendency to an improvement on most stocks and shares, but to-day the tendency went the other way.

From Paris, the first report of the Three per Cents. was 69f. 45c., and the last 69f. 60c. There was, therefore, a recovery in Paris as well as here. Money being comparatively plentiful, and politics uncertain, a good deal of business is likely to be done on the Stock Exchange.

We cannot say that the disreputable financial conduct of Austria has made a profound impression. A power, like an individual, known to be bankrupt, does not, or at least ought not, to surprise its creditors that it has made very free with the property entrusted to it. Fraud too often accompanies bankruptcy to make the conduct of Austria surprising—the surprise is, that it is no worse—that forgery, which there was perhaps no temptation to commit—has not been practised as well as fraud. Baron Ruck, on whom the odium chiefly rests, is regarded, though he is known to be wealthy, as only the instrument of a system or a corrupt Court. Austria has before now paid her debts by the bayonet, and now, sharing the general improvement of modern times, the plunders by fraud where she formerly used force. A European power which loses caste on the Stock Exchange has come nearly to the end of its tether. The Austrian revenue does not meet the expenses, and now that it has sacrificed its credit it must soon come to a standstill. It cannot now fill its coffers by the strong hand.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

EVERYBODY must be aware that the weather since the harvest—broken and wet—has been extremely favourable to green crops, and extremely unfavourable to preparing the ground for the next crop of winter corn, and for sowing it. As a part of the foreboding which now prevails in society, the very distant consequences of such circumstances as a possible deficiency to the next harvest, now operate on the corn markets. They are generally hardening, though there are partial exceptions throughout our country and Europe. In Naples people begin to fear a famine, and the Government there has stepped in with the usual haste and folly to supply the defi-

ciency. It cannot trust the people to supply themselves. Other Governments want confidence, too, in their subjects, but have been shamed or driven out of their old plans of interfering with the food markets. The prices of corn, however, especially of barley, are rising, and the tendency of the corn markets to harden, gives a firmer tone to other markets. They influence each other. There has been accordingly a good deal more business done in sugar in the week than in previous weeks, and at better prices. This tendency to a rise in the price of articles increases the demand for money. More is required to pay advancing prices, and more business is at the moment done. All the produce markets will, in the first instance, share in a rise, and the corn markets—though, should such a rise continue, and a probability of high prices ensue, the effect would be different. In Mark-lane to day business was not brisk, but in Mincing-lane there was much activity.

From all the manufacturing districts our reports continue to be favourable, and we are assured by Mr. Gladstone, at Holyhead, that the country is in a most prosperous condition.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes Issued.....	£30,843,230
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,450,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	16,368,230
Silver Bullion	—
	£30,843,230
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,117,670
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,401,651
Other Deposits.....	14,014,448
Seven Day and other Bills.....	930,806
	£38,116,665
	£38,116,665

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated October 20, 1859.

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	96	96½
Ditto Reduced	94½	94½
Ditto New	94½	94½
Bank Stock	219½	221½
India	28	28
Exchequer Bills .....	..	..
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ....	..	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Australian Bonds, 5 per cent.	101½	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	68-30	..
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	22½	22½
Mexican Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	79	..
Turkish Serap, 6 per cent. ....	..	..
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter.....	100	100
Caledonian.....	99½	92½
Eastern Counties	56½	56½
East Lancashire .....	..	..
Great Northern	103	104
Western	63½	65
Lancashire and Yorkshire	96½	98
London and Blackwall.....	66	66½
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	113	113½
London and North-Western.....	94½	96½
London and South-Western.....	95	96
Midland	105½	106½
North British	59½	60½
North Staffordshire	44	44
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.....	33	34½
South-Eastern.....	77	75½
South Wales.....	73	75
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.....	..	..
Calcutta and South Eastern .....	..	..
Eastern Bengal	14	14½
East Indian	101	101½
Great Indian Peninsula	97	98½
Madras	85	84
Scinde	19	20
Buffalo and Lake Huron	54	54
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	39	39½
Great Western of Canada.....	14	14½
Antwerp and Rotterdam.....	44	..
Dutch Rhine	27	27
Eastern of France	7	7
Great Luxembourg	11p	12p
Lombardo-Venetian	37	37
Northern of France	36	36
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	55	55
Paris and Orleans	21	21
Southern of France	24½	25
Western and North-Western of France ..	..	..

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The LONDON and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY traffic return shows this week an increase of no less than £10,525, compared with the corresponding week of last year; the GREAT WESTERN an increase of £1,154; the GREAT NORTHERN an increase of £2,832; and the LONDON and SOUTH WESTERN an increase of £2,219.

We are informed that arrangements have been concluded for the construction of goods stations at the LONDON and BLACKWALL terminus for the GREAT NORTHERN and MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANIES, by means of which a large goods traffic from the lines of those companies, as well as the LONDON and NORTH WESTERN and from the VICTORIA DOCKS is expected to be brought on the BLACKWALL RAILWAY.

The receipts of the OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY COMPANY, including the Stourbridge Extension and Stratford-upon-Avon canals, for the fortnight ending October 9, have been £10,566 7s. 1d., whilst those for the corresponding fortnight of 1858 amounted to £9,480 19s. 11d., and the expenditure, also including that of the Stourbridge Extension and Stratford-upon-Avon canals, £4,043 16s. 8d., being at the rate of 38-29 per cent., whilst those for the corresponding fortnight of 1858 amounted to £3,619 6s. 9d., or at the rate of 38-17 per cent.

The traffic return of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY, for the week ending the 9th inst., shows an increase of £1,223 in the receipts.

A meeting for the promotion of THE RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION was held on Tuesday evening at Manchester. Mr. E. W. Watkin presided. Mr. Morison, the manager of the Railway Clearing-house, and Mr. T. A. Burr, the secretary of the institution, gave explanations as to its rules and object, which is to provide for necessitous orphans, children of the railway salaried officers. It was urged that not only the success of this project, but its ultimate extension to a more comprehensive scheme would be insured if the whole body of clerks would subscribe to its support. A resolution was passed, declaring the movement to be worthy of encouragement.

The report of the directors of the NORWEGIAN TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY for the year ending 31st of August last states that the accounts show an increase on the receipts over those of 1858 of £2,574, and of £657 in 1857. The results have enabled the Board, after the payment of 5 per cent. to the preference shareholders, to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the non-preference stock, carrying the balance of £2,000 to the reserve fund, which now amounts to about £5,000. The five years during which, according to the original contract, the British contractors were bound to uphold and guarantee the solidity of the line having expired on the 31st August last, the railway was at that date formally delivered over by the contractors to the company.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A SPECIAL meeting of the AUSTRALASIAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY (Limited) is called for the 28th inst., "to consider the report received from Sydney as to the company's land, and to advise with the board."

The CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY notify that the whole of their 6 per cent. debenture stock, £250,000, has been allotted.

A special meeting of the CALIFORNIAN CONSOLIDATED QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited) is called for the 31st inst., to confirm a resolution for a dissolution and a voluntary winding up.

The Inverness Courier says:—"Mr. George Dickson, secretary and inspector of the Caledonian Bank, has obtained the appointment of secretary or chief officer of the Bank of Bengal. The salary, we understand, is £3,600 per annum, with an official residence at Calcutta. The appointment is regarded as the most influential of its kind in India."

The receipts of the LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY, for the week ending the 16th inst., were £10,874 14s. 9d. Shareholders in this Company continue to wonder when they will receive the dividend of 2s. 6d. per share which was declared many months ago. As soon as the managers are in a position to make this distribution, the shareholders will doubtless be required, before touching it, to register; and this many of them are very loth to do, until more light shall have been let in upon the company's financial position.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 18.

BANKRUPTS.

James Crow, New Park-road, Brixton, upholsterer.
David Williams Bishop and J. Fox Farbridge, Cornhill.

Francis William Bishop, Surrey-street, Strand, navy agent.
 Jeremiah Cranfield, Colchester, Essex, cooper.
 George James, Hanley, Staffordshire, butcher.
 Joseph Neumann, Birmingham, bootmaker.
 Thomas Morris, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, joiner.
 John Hieron Radford, Nottingham, lace maker.
 Robert Reynolds Filmer, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, butcher.
 Samuel Clabrough, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker.
 Richard Bevan, Liverpool, wine merchant.

Friday, October 21.

BANKRUPTS.

William Henry Naylor, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, builder.
 Charles Gentile, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, merchant.
 Jesse Lusty, Liverpool, smallware dealer.
 James McClure, Sale, Chester, merchant.
 John Wheeler, Coventry, builder.
 Charles Bourne, Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, grocer.
 Louis Kersten, Newgate-street, City, importer of fancy goods.
 Frederick Henry Dench, High-street, Poplar, currier.
 William Dray, Farningham, Kent, farmer.
 William Kinkead, Liverpool, corn merchant.
 James Pick Townsend, Drybrook, Gloucestershire, grocer.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

William Hastie, Dumfries, draper.
 Andrew Adie, lately in Glasgow, accountant.
 Andrew Somerville, Leith, merchant.
 William Thompson, now residing in Edinburgh, sometime partner of the Ballingray Coal Company.
 Alexander Campbell, Grantown, Inverness-shire, road contractor.
 George Thomson, Aberdeen, miller.

ASSISTANCE TO PATENTEES.—It has always been a matter of regret that the great inventors have not reaped the full reward of their genius and labour. Windsor derived but little pecuniary advantage, from the application of gas, which has spread to every civilised community of the world. The inventor of steam is in the same predicament, and unfortunately, we cannot look upon a single article that has added to our comforts and our civilisation without being reminded of the same sad fact. In many instances their very names are forgotten, and thousands have made fortunes out of their brains who had very few of that commodity themselves. Many plans have been devised to prevent such injustice, and the Patent Laws have been modified with some advantage, but still the great want—capital—has to be found on equitable and reasonable terms to the inventor. This is now proposed to be done by a Joint-Stock Limited Company, entitled "Inventors' Assistance Company (Limited), for the General Promotion and Manufacture of Useful Inventions." These intentions it proposes to carry out in the following manner:—1. The establishment of an office where any person can deposit a model, drawing, or description of any invention or improvement he may have made, for the consideration of a Board of inspectors (not less than three in number), consisting of scientific and practical men, each bound in a penalty of £500 to secrecy. 2. The maintenance of a factory, with competent managers and staff of workmen, where all models, and inventions patented by the company, shall be manufactured for public sale, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the article. 3. The carrying out of patents already obtained, or of inventions secured provisionally, for parties requiring assistance, and he patenting or registering such new inventions as shall have the approval of the company, as well as protecting them from the piracy of unprincipled persons, shrewd enough to see the advantages, and ever ready to appropriate the rights of others, when they can do so with impunity. There can be no doubt of the excellence of the object of this company, and there seems to be every means taken to carry it out successfully; and certainly anything that tends to improve the condition of inventors, and to encourage the vast fund of talent that is latent in the minds of skilful operatives, deserves the best wishes of all classes.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The Report of the Directors to the first ordinary meeting of the Company is now before us. They describe the scheme and objects contemplated, and the proceedings so far as they have gone. We may say, on a rapid perusal, that these seem to be exceedingly encouraging, and bespeak careful management and successful operations. The report is full and explicit, and will be read with much interest not only by the shareholders, but by those interested in the welfare of India. The meeting is to take place on the 27th instant, the proceedings of which we shall observe with interest, and daily report upon.

THE IRON TRADE.—The quarterly meetings of the ironmasters terminated at Dudley on Saturday. Consumers have bought moderately, little more than sufficient for half the quarter's consumption, whilst shippers, although disposed to buy, have operated only to a moderate extent, leaving it open to them to come into the market as circumstances may require or favour the extension of their transactions. On the part of all the leading firms there was a decided indisposition to accept lower prices, this determination being supported by the fact that makers of the best descriptions of manufactured iron had orders enough on hand to keep the works going; in addition to which there is such a steady though moderate demand, not from one, but from all quarters, that the prospects of the trade are such as will enable all who are not obliged to sell in anticipation of the natural demand to firmly adhere to the trade prices. The transactions in pig-iron in Birmingham on Thursday, and again at Dudley on Saturday evening, were on a more extensive scale than they have been of late; and the stacking of pigs has gone on of late only to a very moderate extent. There are so many makers of pig-iron that it is almost impossible to quote prices with any degree of accuracy. The average quotation at which sales were effected for good hot-blast iron was 3*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

PORT OF LONDON.—During the past week there has been rather more activity. The number of vessels announced inwards at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports amounted to 304. There were four from Ireland and 172 colliers. The entries outwards were 105, and those cleared ninety-eight, besides nineteen in ballast. The departures for the Australian Colonies have been four vessels—viz., one to Port Phillip, of 526 tons; one to Sydney, of 707 tons; and two to New Zealand, of 1,249 tons—making a total of 2,512 tons.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND.—The journals contain interesting accounts of Dr. Hochstetter's geological exploration. He had just returned from a visit to Coromandel Harbour, where the coal was examined and both goldfields explored. Mr. Heaphy and Mr. Ring pointed out a locality where a thin bed of auriferous quartz grit was known to exist, and the first shovelful washed yielded the usual show of grain and scale gold. Dr. Hochstetter then dug and washed a dishful, which yielded a quartz specimen with a streak of gold through it of about the size of a hazel nut, together with a considerable quantity of large scale gold—a most favourable prospect, and in every painful washed the gold scales abounded. His opinion is said to be that there exists a great quantity of gold not far from the locality where the specimens were obtained, but that the search should be carefully prosecuted among the quartz veins in the mountains rather than by digging in the alluvial deposits.

GOLD IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The last newspapers from Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) contain several further paragraphs respecting the gold discoveries in that island. At a public-meeting at Circular Head an expedition had been arranged to explore the reefs of quartz ascertained to exist in the neighbourhood. It was said that specimens had been tested giving an average yield of eight ounces of gold to the ton, 15 ounces having been in some cases obtained. Half a ton had been sent to Melbourne to be crushed. Gold had also been discovered on the Wilmot, a river running into the Forth on its Western side, and on the Forth itself, above the junction of the Wilmot, and some distance below the ford at Middlesex Plains. It was therefore inferred that the gold producing area in that region is extensive. There was still, however, no certainty that it exists in quantities to yield an average remuneration for labour, such as may be obtained at any of the ordinary mining districts either of Victoria or New South Wales.

THE SECRET GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

A Medical Work by a Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (Registered under the Medical Act), who attends daily from eleven to two, and from five till eight, (Sundays excepted), sent by Medicine direct from the Establishment, No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, on receipt of six penny stamps, post free, it is beautifully illustrated with 100 engravings on steel, and enlarged to 124 pages, containing the opinions of Valpeau, Ronx, Ricord, Lallemand, &c. It gives copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the married state, showing the dreadful results from Early Abuse, Gonorrhoea, and Syphilis, and the benefits arising from the chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the newly-constructed Microscope, with powerful lenses; and containing a valuable Prescription of a Lotion to prevent Infection.

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